

308142

JPRS 84376

21 September 1983

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1459

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

19991007 101

8
81
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

21 September 1983

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1459

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Scientific-Technical Revolution No 'Panacea' for Capitalist Problems (Z. Ivanova; APN DAILY REVIEW, 1 Sep 83).....	1
APN Attacks Cuban Human Rights Activist as 'Batista Police Agent' (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 12 Jul 83).....	4
Brooklyn Center Uses Soviet Believers To Spread Lies, Subvert Peace (M. Derimov; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 21-23 Jan 83).....	6
Turkish Repression Against Kurds, Cooperation With Iraq Reported -(KOMUNISTI, 24 Jun 83).....	17
U.S. Stand on Maritime Economic Zones at LOS Meeting Criticized (P. Yevseyev; APN DAILY REVIEW, 15 Aug 83).....	18
Iran Criticized for 'Export of Islamic Revolution' (APN DAILY REVIEW, 24 Aug 83).....	21
UNESCO Communication Program Described; Western Attitude Criticized (APN DAILY REVIEW, 31 Aug 83).....	23
Ovchinnikov Discusses New Book on Japan, England (KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE, No 21, 27 May 83).....	25

NATIONAL

Imitation of Western Models in Art Deplored (Editorial; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 30 Aug 83).....	28
---	----

REGIONAL

Editorial Rates Kazakh Economic Progress Over Current Five- Year Plan (Editorial; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 14 Jul 83).....	30
Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro Meets (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 12 Jul 83).....	33
Plan for Dushanbe's Future Development Outlined (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 2 Jul 83).....	35
Kiev Gorkom Views Ideological Work (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 6 Jul 83).....	39
Obkom Chief on Social Sciences Research and Ideological Work (A. P. Filatov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 3 Jul 83).....	43
Ukrainian Linguist on Uniting Factor of Russian Language (Mykola Pylynskyi Interview; Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe, 5 Sep 83).....	46
Rayon Agro-Industrial Concerns Form Resource Management Group (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 4 Jun 83).....	47
Editorial Criticizes Law Enforcement Failures, Growth of Juvenile Crime (Editorial; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Aug 83).....	48
Uzbek State Pricing Committee Chief on Updating Cotton Pricing System (N. Tadzhiyev; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 26 Jul 83).....	52
Procuracy Discovers 'Rare Case' of Plant Mismanagement (N. Bystrova; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 11 May 83).....	56
Tambov Obkom Chief Discusses Work With Letters (A. A. Khomyakov Interview; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 7 Sep 83).....	59
Chief of Ukrainian MVD 'Anti-Theft' Bureau Warns of Thievery, Lax Controls (A. Ishchenko; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 11 Jul 83).....	61

Lithuanian Schools Use Literary Classics in Atheist Instruction	
(L. Koyalene; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 19 Apr 83).....	65
Lithuanian School Studies Atheist Work With Younger Students	
(R. Slanchyauskene; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 26 May 83).....	68
New Lithuanian Film Refutes Claims of Religious Persecution	
(S. Kovas; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 4 Jun 83).....	71
Azerbaijan State Committee on Publishing Aktiv Responds to CPSU Plenum	
(BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 23 Jul 83).....	73

INTERNATIONAL

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION NO 'PANACEA' FOR CAPITALIST PROBLEMS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 1 Sep 83 pp 1-4

[Article by Prof Z. Ivanova, doctor of economic sciences: "STR Helping the Monopolies"]

[Text] During the past decade the scientific and technological revolution (STR) has made great advances. Symptoms of a new stage in its development appeared at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of 1980s. It speaks of the new and principled changes which are taking place in the nature of productive forces. The new STR stage is characterised by the development of science and technology in many areas. These include the elaboration of new energy carriers and of synthetic materials, the elaboration and introduction of energy- and material-saving technologies, and the development and utilisation of basically new automatic technology and biotechnology. The attainment of the comprehensive automation of production is the main goal in all these STR trends. This signifies the transfer from the utilisation of separate automatic machines and technological processes to basically new automatic systems of machines and management, to fully automated shops and plants, to the introduction of what is known as "man-free" technology. This stage was preceded by what has been called the "microprocessor revolution."

The advantages of microprocessors over electronic technology, developed on the basis of vacuum-valve and semi-conductor components, are obvious. They are economic, cheap, use a fraction (hundreds of times less) of the energy, are more reliable, are miniature and are of a most general-purpose nature. Their employment considerably reduces the cost of the automation process and makes it accessible to medium-sized and small enterprises. New automatic technology has been created on the basis of micro-processors--most intricate computers, flexible production systems providing for a rapid and effective reorganisation of production for manufacture of new goods, and industrial robots capable of "seeing," "feeling" and "remembering."

The wide-scale utilisation of industrial robots is the most promising trend in comprehensive automation. There are both automatic manipulators as well as "second generation" robots outfitted with microprocessors and capable of handling more complicated and "clever" jobs. Between 1974 and 1981 their number increased four-fold in Western Europe, Japan and the USA. Western economists forecast that by 1990 the number of industrial robots will increase

by 8-10 times. Japan is the leader in manufacturing and using industrial robots in the most diverse spheres of the economy. Japanese enterprises have 75 percent of all robots used in the developed capitalist countries. Already today there are individual shops and plants in Japan, Britain, the USA, Sweden and Italy in which all production processes are completely or almost fully automated and in which what is known as "man-free" technology has been introduced. Thus, for instance, the FANAC plant in Japan, which produces robots and electric motors for them, actually operates with a "man-free" technology. The plant is outfitted with flexible production systems and robots. It has a staff of 100 and operates round the clock. During the day small teams of 5-6 workers check the operation of mechanical machining centres. At night only one operator keeps an eye on all operations. Some sections in the plant don't need anyone to check on them.

Problems concerning the further acceleration of the STR occupy an important place in the economic and political strategy of monopoly capital of the developed capitalist countries. Great hope is being placed on the STR as a means for combating crises, unemployment and the instability of the capitalist economy. The rapid increase in work places in the fifties and sixties and the propaganda conducted by western reformist parties created the illusion that STR was almost a panacea for all the ailments of capitalist society. These expectations, however, were not justified: matters reached such a state that in the seventies the increase in the number of employed in the countries of Western Europe alone dropped to zero. As a result, according to official data, the number of unemployed in the capitalist world in 1982 exceeded 31 million; a profound crisis involved the entire capitalist economy; this was further aggravated by the ecological crisis and the crisis of entire megalopolises.

A boom in mass production and the deterioration of semi-domestic enterprises with their small-quantity production was forecast. The optimistic plans advanced by western economists were not realized, however. It was precisely the small factories and enterprises which were in a position to weather the crisis. Alongside the factors which stimulate the introduction of the latest STR achievements, one finds in the capitalist countries objective obstacles which hamper this process. Large capital investments are above all required for the realisation of comprehensive automation and other achievements of science and technology. It is a most complicated matter to find and accumulate such capital under conditions of the intensive militarisation of the economy. In addition to this, one has lately observed a large-scale outflow of capital from civilian branches to the war industry, which hampers the introduction of the most modern technology on a scale covering all production. What is happening is that the scientific and technological revolution is making a transition into what is known as the "military and technological revolution." This will enable the vast military-industrial complex in the western countries to parasitize on the economy, which is already experiencing a protracted crisis in their state finances. Prospects for their normalization are most questionable as a result of the build-up of the arms race in all capitalist countries. This situation with state finances restricts the possibility of the state participating in the development of the STR and in the introduction of the most modern machines and technology.

Objective opportunities for the transformation of the technical base of production, for changing its pattern with the trend being towards the development of science-intensive, resource-and-labour-saving branches with an eye to raising production efficiency, are created by the employment of the STR's latest achievements. These opportunities under capitalism, however, come in conflict with the general deterioration of conditions for capitalist reproduction and gives rise to profound social and economic upheavals.

The new stage in the development of the STR will undoubtedly facilitate a change in the correlation of forces between the three centres of imperialist rivalry, the strengthening of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism. One can expect that the eighties will be marked by a sharpening of contradictions in the world markets and the expansion of competition between the developed capitalist countries in technology.

The STR opens up vast horizons for mankind's further progress. Capitalism, however, fetters the development of the main motive force of the scientific and technological revolution--that of the working man.

(Sovetskaya Rossia, 24 August. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/263

INTERNATIONAL

APN ATTACKS CUBAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST AS 'BATISTA POLICE AGENT'

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by APN: "Killer With a Halo--'Freedom Fighter'"]

[Text] The West German communist newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has published an article denouncing the "freedom fighter and participant in the "crusade" against socialism Armando Valladares. The article is brought to the readers' attention in shortened form.

The man looks almost shyly into the movie and television camera lens. He has turned out to be an extremely appropriate figure for the role of one who has been persecuted for his beliefs, as Mitterrand, the French president himself negotiated for his freedom. Moreover, when Valladares was in prison, Western publishing houses put out a collection of his verses, "A Prisoner of Castro."

On 17 March of this year, the West German journal STERN printed two pages of horror stories told by Valladares about Cuban prisons: tortures, mass killings, beatings, lack of medical help, hunger. In this heart-chilling narrative there are lines such as: "Beginning in June 1974, Valladares was given nothing but water for 46 days. The physicians--Russian, Czech, East German and Cuban--had no concern at all for the people who were undergoing the torture." Instead, says Valladares, "They carefully observed as we gradually became more sickly from food containing carbohydrates alone." STERN relates further that Valladares began to lose the use of his legs due to this. The French committee supporting his emancipation even before he left Cuba affirmed that Valladares "was deprived of medical help."

What actually did happen? Cuban physicians participating in his care in prison--Rodrigo Alvarez Cambra, Raoul Candebat, Tais Ramos, Umberto Barera--testified that there was never a shortage of medical staff workers as far as Valladares was concerned. As the Colombian newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA reported, it was proven by fact that there were no foreign doctors working in Cuban prisons. Moreover, Valladares' wife stated in the pages of the newspaper MONDE in November 1981 that "in 1973 he spent a few months in treatment at one of the Havana clinics."

Nevertheless, in spite of the complete discrediting of Valladares' descriptions, STERN gave vent to his harrowing opus. At the same time, however, the

journal refused to give the editorial board of CUBA LIBRE the right to publish a refutation in its pages.

Valladares did manage, nevertheless, to include one irrefutable truth in his recollections. "When the Castro partisans defeated the dictator Batista in 1959, almost the entire Cuban nation placed its hopes in the revolution." Valladares was silent about only one thing--that he himself had nothing at all to do with it and was always an ardent counterrevolutionary.

And now, a few words about the life of this "poet" and "dissident-intellectual." As early as 1957, Valladares offered his services to the Batista regime as a police agent. During the time that Cuban youth was fighting against oppressors, he was among those who were throwing his contemporaries into torture chambers, torturing and killing them. At that time also he received a personal police number--6724. After only a few months he had become a first category police agent, with the number 2747. The poet owed his lightning-fast rise to Colonel Pedro Nogerele, who was personally responsible for sending dozens of opponents of the Batista regime to their demise. In 1958 Valladares was recommended for the national police academy, but his rapid "professional" ascent was interrupted by the 1959 revolution.

The peoples' government was one with high principles: no one was tried merely on the basis that he had served in the former government's apparatus of violence, and Valladares got a new job--in the Ministry of the Post Office and Communications.

Still, he was arrested shortly after this. In the pages of STERN Valladares states that within 3 weeks he was sentenced to 30 years in prison with no proof of criminal activity.

Actually, his journey to prison had already begun in 1959, when Valladares became a member of the counterrevolutionary group of Obregon, a former Batista noncommissioned officer. The group specialized in placing blasting charges in Eden cigarette packages, which were then scattered around heavily populated areas. The victims were dozens of innocent people, among them women and children.... The bandits' intent was to spread panic.

Cuban security agencies conducted a tireless search, and finally in December 1960 they were able to apprehend the criminals in the capital quarter Marianao. Valladares was among those arrested. Later at the trial his active participation in terrorist acts was fully confirmed.

Naturally, there is not a word about this in the pages of STERN. They would hardly be suitable for adding clout and reliability to the accusations made by "chief witness" Valladares against socialist Cuba.

On the other hand, chilling details such as this can be read in STERN: "After his captors took away the chrome mercury that he was using to make ink, he wrote in his own blood." His biography actually was written in blood--first that of the people betrayed and sold-out by him in Batista's service, and then of the people who became victims of terrorist acts.

12262
CSO: 1830/381

INTERNATIONAL

BROOKLYN CENTER USES SOVIET BELIEVERS TO SPREAD LIES, SUBVERT PEACE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21, 22, 23 Jan 83

[Serialized article by special PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent M. Derimov (Torez-Kiev): "Jehovah's Witnesses in Brooklyn's Nets"]

[21 Jan 83 p 3]

[Text] 1. "Elder Brothers"--Or Wolves Among Sheep

The miners' city of Torez, located on the Donetsk Steppes, has more than 110,000 inhabitants. These are good people, patriots, internationalists, toilers. Most of them are confirmed atheists. There are a few hundred believers as well. They live and work alongside their nonbelieving fellow citizens. They have the same rights and obligations as you and I do, dear reader. The Soviet Constitution guarantees to them, as to all of us, genuine freedom of conscience. And if the Torez People's Court was compelled to try on criminal charges five citizens styling themselves "witnesses of the God Jehovah," it was not because they believe in the existence of the biblical deity.

The accused, V. Ya. Shigay, I. Ya. Starovoyt, M. T. Ivanov, A. L. Vishkovskiy, and B. S. Chislov, led an underground Jehovah's Witnesses organization over the span of several years. As is well known, any association of believers in our country can undertake its activities only after being officially registered. The accused, however, willfully ignored this justified requirement of Soviet legislation concerning cults and in essence foisted on their co-religionists a "game of conspiracy" alien to their religious convictions. Shigay and his accomplices organized illegal recruitments of Jehovah's Witnesses in the guise of parties, nature walks and so on and so forth. They forced their "brothers" and "sisters" to refuse to take part in elections, holiday demonstrations, and peace rallies. They encouraged young men who had been enticed into the sect to refuse to carry out their sacred duty to the homeland--service in the armed forces guarding our borders. By means of photocopying facilities they reproduced and disseminated among the believers literature supplied through illegal channels by the headquarters of the so-called "head corporation" of the Jehovah's Witnesses, located in a skyscraper in Brooklyn (a district of New York). The Brooklyn Center's propaganda includes malicious, slanderous attacks against our country and everything progressive in the world, and Shigay, Ivanov, Starovoyt, Chislov, and Vishkovskiy have been especially zealous in pounding such "divinely revealed truths" into the consciousness of those who fell under their influence.

In short, these "votaries," these "elder brothers," hiding behind biblical dogmas, were engaged in antisocial activities, sowing hostility and hatred and systematically encouraging their fellow believers to violate Soviet laws.

Having wound up in the dock, they feigned the innocence of lambs. "I led no organization," each one claimed. "I conducted no meetings, nor encouraged anyone to do anything...." But, as the saying goes, you can't conceal a spear in a sack. The witnesses' testimony and the material evidence examined by the court confirmed over and over the truth of the charges. Yet the defendants, against all common sense, denied the obvious and obfuscated and weaseled every which way....

A search of Shigay's apartment, for example, revealed lists of "votaries" (leaders) and dates of baptism; reports which were to be delivered through a chain of conspiracy to Brooklyn, and microfilms received from Brooklyn; and dozens of copies of Brooklyn journals, pamphlets, and directives reproduced from these microfilms and containing malicious anticommunist and anti-Soviet fabrications.

"Where did you get this literature?" asked Judge G. M. Chuprova.

"I don't know," answered Shigay without batting an eye.

"But surely someone had to deliver them to you?"

"No one delivered them to me."

"What did they do, fall from the sky?"

"I found them in my mailbox. How they got there, I don't know."

Procurator V. S. Shestak:

"Are you aware where this literature is published?"

"I don't care where the suit I'm wearing is made."

Oh, how Shigay obfuscated! It was not a matter of his suit but rather the "food for the spirit" which he not only needed for himself but also purveyed to others. And it was by no means a matter of indifference who concocted this "food"--the friend or the enemy of our country and our people.

As for the notorious "mailbox," that all became clear after the court questioned witness L. N. Smirnov, a former leader of the Jehovah's Witnesses who had quit the sect a few years earlier.

"Where does this so-called Bible literature come from?"

"From Brooklyn, through illegal channels."

"How does the believer receive this literature? Does he find it in his mailbox?"

"No, the literature is hand-carried by an elder brother or a messenger."

Outright denial of obvious facts is clearly foolish. Why, then, did the accused (who did not appear to be stupid) take such a position? The answer to this question is to be found in a Brooklyn directive taken from Shigay. It says: "Always hold your tongue. Do not say anything at the trial concerning the affairs of the theocratic organization." The directive instructs Jehovah's Witnesses to conceal the names and addresses of "the brothers," in particular the "votaries who are responsible for conducting business." In this document, which is infused with hatred toward the "enemies of God's people" and the "wolves" who allegedly persecute Christians, we find the following curious phrase: "If you should happen to be caught or summoned as a suspicious person, you have the right to use strategy to lead the wolves into confusion and not to say anything about yourself or any brother...."

In other words, lie through your teeth--God, after all, will forgive you! Such was the "strategy" used in court by Shigay and his accomplices. Without success, I assure you!

To the question as to whether he knew the defendants, witness G. F. Danil'chenko answered:

"I know all of them. They lured my daughter into their anti-Soviet sect. They are the enemies of their own children, and what's more they reach out to grab others' children...."

These words were echoed in the testimony of pensioner I. F. Osavelyuk, a war veteran:

"I live next door to them, and I watched their children grow up. I heard the neighbors talking: for refusal to serve in the army, Serezhka Vishkovskiy was put in jail. I asked Shigay: 'Vasiliy Yakovlevich, is it true that Serezhka is in jail?' 'It is as God willed,' he said. What are things coming to, I thought. Sergey, Ivanov's two boys, and Pronyuk's kid--that's four border posts unguarded. No, friends and neighbors, it can't go on like this. Twenty million of our people perished defending our country from the fascists, and what do you do? I myself defended the homeland, and every Soviet citizen ought to be ready to defend it. It can't be otherwise.... Poor Serezhka, they've ruined him, stuffed the lad's head with nonsense! Just what is this organization of yours, Vasiliy Yakovlevich, which does not acknowledge our homeland and turns our young people into weeds without root or branch?"

Recalling the millions who perished during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War, witness Osavelyuk did not know about the past of his neighbors now sitting before him in the dock. But this past of theirs is ominously echoed in their activities of today. Here's what we find in some criminal archives which I had the opportunity to examine (these same facts were adduced on 15 January 1981 in the Torez city newspaper GORNYAK).

In 1944, Starovoyt, betraying his homeland, took the nickname Ptashuk and joined an OUN [Organization of Ukrainian nationalists] gang which was terrorizing the population of Bereznovskiy Rayon in Rovno Oblast. During the same period Ivanov, who lived in the rayon, also betrayed his homeland and, using the nickname Kalyuka, served as a messenger for the notorious bandit Kozhemyaki, a member of the Bandera "security service." Both Ptashuk and Kalyuka were caught red-handed, convicted, and served prison terms. As for their countryman and confederate Shigay, owing to his youth he was not able to get involved in the wolf pack of bourgeois nationalist lackeys of fascism. His older brother Nikolay (using the nickname Lugovoy), however, became an out-and-out murderer, taking part in bloody reprisals against Soviet people, and died like a trapped wolf when his gang was crushed. For participating in the OUN underground, Shigay's sister Lidiya and her husband T. M. Pronyuk served time in prison (this Pronyuk was the same one mentioned in Osavelyuk's testimony).

What does all this mean? As one-time members of the Bandera gang, the Shigays, the Pronyuks, and Ivanov took up arms against their own people. Later on, surfacing in the Donetsk area in the guise of Jehovah's Witnesses, they brought up their own sons, "on grounds of religious convictions," to refuse to carry out their civic duty and take up arms in defense of the peaceful life of their country. Is it not clear that the one follows from the other, that there is in all of this a kind of logic--the logic of hostility and hatred?

In their literature, the Brooklyn pastors claim that God cares only about what people do now or will do in the future rather than what they have done in the past. In this way they attempt, as the saying goes, to scrub the black dog white, to cleanse in the eyes of their flock people with a dark, criminal past on whom they are relying. No matter how bad a man's deeds in the past, these overseas pharisees proclaim, God will not reject him if he truly repents, and they cite the Bible to prove it: "The apostle Paul was such an example, even taking part in murdering Christians." Well, now! If Paul himself was a murderer before he "received the good news," why can't former bandits become pastors of Christ's flock?

The only problem is that the biblical example clearly doesn't apply to the case of Kalyuka-Ivanov or Ptashuk-Starovoyt. During questioning of the defendants concerning past convictions, believers among the courtroom spectators heard not one word of repentance from them, nor condemnation of their past crimes. Not a word! They were annoyed, in fact: why dig up the past? We served our time. Such was their behavior in court in front of all those people. And during the preliminary hearing, this same Ivanov, for example, looking the investigator right in the eye, expressed the ferocious, powerless malice seething within him this way: "If I'd got my hands on you then I would have hanged you from the first birch tree."

The trial went on...and through the benign masks of these "elder brothers," seemingly brimming with love for their neighbors, one could ever more clearly see the fangs of real wolves sneaking up on trusting "sheep" to lure them onto the path of lawlessness and woe.

[22 Jan 83 p 3]

[Text] Poisoned "Food" From Overseas

"Are you acquainted with the defendants?" witness M. G. Starovoyt was asked during the trial in Terez.

"I don't know anyone."

"Do you mean to say you do not know Ivan Yakovlevich Starovoyt? He's your husband!"

"I don't know anything. I have very little education."

"Do you take part in elections?"

"No, I do not vote. We Jehovah's Witnesses are not supposed to vote."

"What makes you think that faithful Jehovah's Witnesses are not supposed to vote? Who told you you're not supposed to?"

"No one did. It's what I believe. But I respect the laws."

"Why is it, then, that you Jehovah's Witnesses do not obey the laws--you refuse to register your congregation or take care of your religious needs in accordance with the laws of the land?"

"I don't know. I'm not educated...."

After the court session was over, I met with L. N. Smirnov, the former leader of the Terez and Snezhnoye assembly (that is, organization) of Jehovah's Witnesses and asked him to comment on the proceedings.

"The rank-and-file Jehovah's Witness," said Leonid Nikolayevich, "knows almost nothing about the structure of the theocratic organization. He knows only the leader of the circle, which generally consists of three to five persons who get together to study the Bible and the so-called Bible literature which comes from Brooklyn. At larger assemblies they usually announce that 'Brother Vasiliy' or 'Brother Mikhail' will give the sermon, but as to the slot this 'brother' occupies in the hierarchy, the rank-and-file believer is not informed. Under pain of exclusion from the assembly he is obliged to keep silent about everything relating to the organization. It goes so far, as you have seen, that the witness 'did not know' her own husband. It sometimes happens that an 'elder' will bring some stranger to a believer's apartment and say: 'This brother will be spending a few days with you.' This order has to be carried out without question, and it is forbidden to ask the stranger anything. Thus it is that the believer becomes entangled in criminal, conspiratorial intrigues, the true purpose of which he hasn't the slightest idea. The Jehovah's Witnesses communities are dominated by the stern dictatorship of Brooklyn Center, and believers must submit blindly to Brooklyn's directives."

"And how are these directives made known to the rank-and-file believers?"

"Chiefly via instructions intended only for the assembly's elders. It is they who inculcate the flock with the appropriate spirit--refusal to serve in the army or take part in elections and peace campaigns. To the question about participation in elections, witness Starovoyt answered by the book. But to the question concerning why Jehovah's Witnesses refuse to register she did not know what to answer. For her, as for the majority of her fellow believers, it would be much better to join an officially registered religious association and profess her faith legally. But that's just what 'Jehovah's prudent slave' [as the Brooklyn 'managing corporation' is customarily referred to among Jehovah's Witnesses] doesn't want. Brooklyn is striving to alienate believers from Soviet society and for this purpose impresses them into a purely secular game of conspiracy, constantly encouraging them to clash with the law."

"Would you please tell us how you came to these conclusions? Several years ago, after all, you were the leader of a local Jehovah's Witnesses organization...."

"I spent 14 years of my life in that organization. I traveled the long road from 'interested' to rank-and-file member of a circle and finally to first votary of an assembly. How many tormenting doubts and bitter reflections I had on that path before the scales fell from eyes! Being the first votary, I regularly submitted reports and money--two-thirds of the funds collected from believers--to the elder brothers in the so-called 'district' [okrug], the next higher link in the theocratic organization. One time I visited the 'district,' in the home of one of its leaders, and I was astonished when I saw the luxury in which he lived. And I knew what this man was 'in secular life' and how much he earned. I asked him straight: 'Where do you get the money to live like this, Brother Vasilii?' 'Satan is trying to confuse you, Brother Leonid,' he answered. But I was not satisfied with his answer. I myself dealt with enormous amounts of money without supervision, money taken from the 'sheep,' and I could imagine the amounts of money dealt with by higher-level brothers all without supervision. The more I thought and observed the more obvious became the depressing fact that the leaders of the 'district' were dipping into the theocratic till."

"I don't understand why it surprised you: such 'depressing facts' abound in the practice of all the religions."

"But Jehovah's Witnesses criticize the clergy of all the other religions for secular concerns! Now it turns out the same thing happens with us.... This is a very serious matter for every 'true Christian.' Even more serious, however, is the matter of anti-Soviet fabrications sprinkled throughout the Bible interpretations sent from Brooklyn. In one of the Brooklyn texts I ran across the claim that World War II was started by our country! I could not reconcile my conscience with such a monstrous lie. I began to omit 'truths' like that in our Bible literature studies and in sermons. This immediately became known to the 'district steering committee,' which was shadowing the believers. They criticized me, saying I had given myself to Satan. I tried to argue that the anti-Soviet attacks in the Brooklyn texts were lies having nothing to do with God's word. They said to me: 'If the prudent slave

thinks that this is the truth, it must be so. We are obliged, in awe and loyalty before Jehovah, to accept all the food which is sent to us.' But I could no longer go along with this, for I saw clearly that Brooklyn was sending our flock poisoned 'food'.... That's why I left the Jehovah's Witnesses."

I looked through some samples of ideological contraband that Brooklyn's emissaries, concealed behind the masks of tourists, managed to smuggle into our country, and I must say frankly that I fully share Comrade Smirnov's indignation. Indeed, the overseas "managing corporation," like a wicked step-mother, is trying to slander the motherland in the eyes of believing Soviet citizens. The Brooklyn booklets and pamphlets, the journals WATCHTOWER and AWAKE! contain all kinds of hypocritical assertions that they are "free of all political organizations," that they "do not pursue any political aims," and "remain politically neutral." Yet they bristle with phrases saturated with the venom of the most malicious and degraded anticommunism and anti-Sovietism!

Just thinking about "Godless bolshevism," the Brooklyn servants of God go out of their heads with hatred. First they claim, taking their wishes to be reality, that it is "dead." Then, turning around, they threaten it with all kinds of retribution, consoling themselves with the illusion that it will be "cut off from all life." Or, again, they howl piteously in outrage because the cause of Great October, despite all their "prophesies," still lives and triumphs. No, gentlemen, you are by no means involved only in Bible interpretation but in political games, and of the dirtiest sort, and you can obviously not conceal your political fanaticism from adherents of the doctrines of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

I do not propose to enumerate all the anti-Soviet concoctions contained in these illiterate texts in Russian and Ukrainian (the translators in Brooklyn, let me add, are not of the best). I will dwell only on the Brooklyn version of the myth of the "Soviet military threat," which was long ago unmasked and rejected by the people.

The Brooklynites' slanderous exercises are monotonous to the point of torpor. They keep on claiming that "Godless communism" threatens "Western civilization," that our country does nothing but think about ways to "place peace in jeopardy," to "achieve world domination." In all this, of course, there is not a word of condemnation for the real culprits of international tension--the greedy military-industrial monopolies, the aggressive imperialist circles. They hurl their anathema only at that mighty force of our times which for several decades now has consistently and steadfastly defended and advocated peace.

In one of their dirty broadsides the Brooklyn politicians go so far as to say that the world "trembles in fear of nuclear war" whenever it hears the voice of Moscow.

What monstrous, blasphemous lies! Hundreds of millions of people all over the world welcome the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and place on them their hopes for a peaceful future. The voice of Moscow is the voice of hope

--such was the common theme in statements by participants in the world "Religious Persons [deyateli] Against Nuclear War" conference held in our homeland's capital city in May of last year. But this forum of representatives of most of the existing faiths did not, of course, include delegates from Brooklyn. They continue their futile attempts to deprive mankind of hope, again and again admonishing people under their influence that "Jehovah's Witnesses' attitudes in opposition to world communism have not changed."

Up to now I have cited only the most blatant claims of the Brooklyn propagandists concerning the imagined Soviet threat. But it must be noted that they frequently "corroborate" such claims with relevant "arguments." Thus, blathering about the "communist challenge to the Western world," and shedding crocodile tears (in company with Pentagon "hawks") over the United States' imagined "lag" in the field of armaments, the Brooklynites cite figures claiming to show that the USSR has 1.5 times more intercontinental missiles than the United States, almost three times more tanks, and so on and so forth. Nor do they ignore the depths of the seas and the oceans: the Soviet Union, it seems, has "built up its missile-armed nuclear submarine fleet to an alarming size," and these Brooklyn "prophets" also know that "this communist force will be directed at the destruction of democratic America...."

Where do they get these (pardon the expression) "arguments?" From the Bible? Of course not! These Brooklynite false prophets are drawing on other, purely secular "sources:" the forgeries cooked up in the Pentagon, the CIA, and NATO headquarters to "justify" the insane arms race that has been launched by American imperialism!

[23 Jan 83 p 3]

[Text] Don't They Really Have Anyplace To Go?

In the trial in Terez, young Jehovah's Witness Viktor Shevchenko is testifying.

"In your opinion, why did your cousin Marchenko break away from the Jehovah's Witnesses?"

"He was disturbed by the matter of links with America," answered Shevchenko. "He finally concluded that our organization is anti-Soviet."

The disturbing question of "links with America," which has imparted the anti-Soviet orientation of the religious activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses, can hardly fail to alarm many of us....

The Watchtower Bible and Tract Society was officially registered in the United States back in 1884; this information appeared one time in the pages of WATCHTOWER. The Watchtower Corporation, usually known as Brooklyn Center, proudly boasts in its publications that in this century it has managed to penetrate into 210 countries of the world and recruit about 2 million people to the faith, for which purpose it has printed and disseminated on all continents around 5 billion copies of various publications.

All Jehovah's Witnesses living in Europe or Asia, Africa or Latin America, are assigned by Brooklyn to a special "world theocratic nation" and tirelessly encouraged to refuse to struggle for the vital interests of their peoples and countries. Yet the Brooklynite pastors themselves cling tightly to the umbilical cord connecting them to the American imperialist state. Even further: they do everything they can to foist upon the faithful living outside the United States the typically lying American propagandistic stereotypes cooked up in Washington's political kitchen.

The reader has already seen for himself the zeal with which the overseas "brothers" of the Jehovah's Witnesses disseminate the myth of the "Soviet military threat" which is part of the arsenal of the merchants of death in the United States military-industrial complex. Let me cite a few more examples of the amazing similarity between the Brooklynite and Washingtonian assessments of world affairs.

The Brooklyn broadsheets frequently hymn the praises of the Zionist rulers of Israel, saying that "they are making a living reality of magnificent plans to improve" the lands of the Arab people of Palestine, seized by Tel Aviv. Toward representatives of this suffering people, against whom genocide is being waged, they express nothing but malicious slander. Contrary to the clearly expressed opinions of the world community, but in full accord with the White House, Brooklyn declares the vicious Zionist terrorists and war criminals to be "bringers of culture," while those who struggle for the just cause of national liberation are called "terrorists."

Thousands of pages of Brooklyn's publications are dedicated to attempts to undermine trust in the United Nations: they claim it represents a "conspiracy against God," a "falsehood," a "deception," and a "snare." Mincing no words, the Brooklynites call the United Nations "an abomination," "a crimson beast with seven heads and 10 horns...." Whence this malice, this hatred toward the international organization called upon to promote and maintain world peace? The puzzle is easy to solve: in recent decades the world community has come to include a majority of states which reject the dictates of the United States; this accounts for periodic attacks by American reaction against the United Nations. We can see, then, that the politicians of the Jehovah's Witnesses have found a fitting place in this anti-United Nations campaign!

"...A first strike can wipe out 100 million. The other side, using its capabilities a half-day later, can wipe out only 30 million. The thing is to strike first!" These cynical, bloodthirsty lines are taken from a Brooklyn publication. They are just the kind of thing that could be signed by such apologists for a nuclear first strike in a "limited" or a "preventive" nuclear war as Pentagon boss Weinberger or NATO commander-in-chief Rogers.

In the writings of Rutherford, the late head of the Watchtower Society, containing, as do the other publications of this corporation, large amounts of malicious anti-Soviet concoctions, we find this loving compliment to the government of the United States: it is "closer to the ideal democracy than the government of any other nation on earth...." This is being said of

ruling circles who express the will of the moneybags defending an order under which millions of people are deprived of the elementary right to work and tens of millions are subjected to harsh racial discrimination!

This Brooklynite hymning of the praises of America's powers-that-be is in essence indistinguishable from the agitation leaflets of the notorious Peace Corps or the USIA, which boast of the American way of life. And how, in fact, does the Watchtower Corporation itself differ from these well-known weapons of United States colonialism? By the fact that it more frequently takes the name of God in vain. Also the fact that it is probably more effective than USIA or the Peace Corps in penetrating foreign countries by making cynical use of faith. "Through the church we can act with greater effectiveness," American intelligence staffer Allan Dreyfus said frankly on one occasion. "The church is very important to us. It is the easiest and most reliable way to penetrate a country."

Whom does the Watchtower corporation serve? This is the important question which confronts every member of Jehovah's Witnesses. The corporation itself claims it is serving God and that it receives guidance by all but direct wire from "Jesus Christ himself, the head of the Christian assembly." But the corporation's undertakings, including propaganda activities, eloquently testify to something else--that it is really and truly serving United States monopolistic capital, which Maksim Gor'kiy once aptly termed the "yellow devil." Can it, perhaps, simultaneously serve Jehovah and the "yellow devil?" I think any believing reader would indignantly reject such a suggestion, for in the gospel it is stated that one cannot simultaneously serve both God and mammon (that is, bags of gold).

This is what lies behind the words "links with America," as stated at the Torez trial. The courtroom rang with the convincing testimony of people who had realized in time that they were being used as tools of a foreign power rather than Lord Jehovah and who broke away from the illegal organization headed by defendants Shigay, Starovoyt, Ivanov, Vishkovskiy, and Chislov.

"Those were the darkest times of my life," said Konstantin Borovikov in characterizing the years he spent in the sect. His wife Tat'yana added: "We decided to break away from the sect because these people [that is, the defendants listed] held discussions on political, anti-Soviet themes quite remote from religion. I believe their activities should be stopped." And the aforementioned Marchenko, describing in detail how Starovoyt and Chislov misled him and encouraged him to break the laws, declared: "I realized everything and that's why I didn't become a Jehovah's Witness."

The case of Marchenko's cousin Viktor Shevchenko is more complicated. From his testimony it is clear that he is, first of all, still a prisoner of religious ideas; secondly, he has correctly evaluated the sermons of his "elder brothers" in the dock, who encouraged him to refuse service in the army and participation in elections and blasphemously urged him to break his living ties with his homeland and people; and, thirdly, he wanted to profess his faith legally, avoiding any clashes with the state which he, a young miner, of course, considers his own.

"It's clear to me now that we Jehovah's Witnesses must register and comply with all Soviet laws," said Shevchenko in court.

"Where could we go if we left the organization? We'd have nowhere to go!" This is what the Brooklyn corporation adjures the trusting people who have fallen into its nets. But these people, having discerned the vulpine nature of the overseas false prophets in sheep's clothing, are finally beginning to seek other ways in spite of all adjurations. Some of them are breaking with religion and getting fully involved in real life, in the struggle to resolve the vital problems of life. Others, while zealously maintaining their faith, are thinking of ways to reconcile it with their civic conscience.

Can the Jehovah's Witnesses register their association and satisfy their religious needs in full compliance with Soviet law? The people's court gave a precise and clear answer to this question: they can indeed! The court reminded them, however, that encouraging hostility and hatred in connection with religious beliefs is forbidden. That all citizens of the USSR--atheists and believers alike--are equal before the law. That claims by certain leaders of certain groups of believers to the right not to obey particular laws and comply with civil obligations are incompatible with Soviet laws and norms of international law.

Let us look to see whether the Bible, which the Jehovah's Witnesses consider to be "divinely inspired," contains any admonitions "justifying" the claim of some believers to special rights and privileges. They cite the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" and the well-known admonition "He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword." Is it not clear, however, that it is a matter here of aggression and retribution for aggression? As for justifiable defense of one's native land, moreover, the same gospel states, inter alia, that the strong man shall protect his home with weapons in order to secure his property....

One of the witnesses at the Torez trial was V. M. Zbandut, a mechanic in the Krasnaya Zvezda mine where the accused Shigay, Ivanov, and Vishkovskiy worked. Comrade Zbandut said:

"All of our workers are outraged by the vile anti-Soviet machinations of these renegades and demand that they be punished severely."

During the trial it was incontrovertibly proved that Vishkovskiy, Ivanov, Starovoyt, Shigay and Chislov were guilty of the crime spelled out in Article 209 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code: infringement on the person and rights of citizens under the pretext of carrying out religious rituals, encouraging them to refuse involvement in social endeavors and the fulfillment of civic duties. The court sentenced each of them to 5 years' imprisonment.

The working people of Torez approved this just sentence.

INTERNATIONAL

TURKISH REPRESSION AGAINST KURDS, COOPERATION WITH IRAQ REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 June 1983 page 3 carries K. Saladze's 500-word article concerning Turkish reprisals against members of the outlawed Kurdish Workers Party. At trials in Diyarbakir ("Kurdistan's main city"), sentences ranging from hanging to long terms in prison were imposed for activities designed to set up a separate state. Numerous figures are given on Kurdish separatists killed and imprisoned since the military junta took power in 1980 and vowed to wipe out Kurdish separatism and suppress the Kurdish language. Trials have also been held in Erzurum, Elazig, and Gaziantep, and stiff sentences have been handed out. Saladze quotes L'HUMANITE's publication of the personal ordeal recounted by Kurdish lawyer Husein Ildirim, now in exile, who describes months of savage torture in Turkish prisons before he escaped. Referring to reports by "the Western press," Saladze also discusses the Turkish-Iraqi pact signed 4 years ago that permitted a 7,000-man Turkish force to move 30 kilometers into Iraqi territory to mop up Kurdish military units. There are 7 million Kurds in Turkey, 2 million in Iraq.

CSO: 1813/830

INTERNATIONAL

U. S. STAND ON MARITIME ECONOMIC ZONES AT LOS MEETING CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Aug 83 pp 1-3

[Article by P. Yevseyev, candidate of juridical sciences: "Principles of Equal Rights Must Be Respected"]

[Text] The Preparatory Commission for an International Body on the Sea-Bed and an International Law-of-the-Sea Tribunal meets in session at Kingston, Jamaica on August 15.

The Preparatory Commission has been instituted by the UN conference which had drafted and adopted the United Nations Law-of-the-Sea Convention. The Convention has so far been signed by 122 nations. Many have already started the process of its ratification.

The Preparatory Commission is charged with creating the conditions for the actual enforcement of the provisions of the Convention. The Commission has been working to produce the standards, rules and procedures to follow in the administrative, financial and budget activities of various subdivisions of an international body on the sea-bed. It is carrying through essential easures towards the early effective launching of an enterprise through which the international body on the sea-bed will be mining sea-bed resources in the interests of all humanity. Besides, the commission is looking into the prospect of tentative investment -- registration of applications for areas of deep-water regions of the sea-bed before the convention has come into force. Finally, the commission is busy setting up an international law-of-the-sea tribunal in compliance with the Convention.

In spite of stiff resistance from the US Administration, the first session of the Preparatory Commission, which took place in Kingston in March and April 1983, was attended by nearly 100 countries, with a further ten nations represented by observers.

The United States, having refused to sign the Convention, has been staying out of the Preparatory Commission as well. As the Soviet Government's statement of April 24, 1983 said, the US commission has openly proclaimed that American monopolies will appropriate minerals and resources of the World Ocean at their own discretion and subject to no control whatsoever. Right before the Preparatory

Commission was due to meet, the US Administration, in defiance of the provisions of the Convention, announced its special maritime policy and the establishment of its own exclusive economic zone. According to the President's statement, the US intends to exercise its sovereign right in respect of living and non-living resources within a 200-mile zone.

Washington maintains that the decision to create an economic zone is based on international law. However, this assertion must not mislead anybody, for it does not correspond to reality. An exclusive economic zone is a new institution of the international law-of-the-sea. Just as baseless is the argument that such zones have already been established by 50 States, and that one can, therefore, speak of the existence of an appropriate common standard of international law.

It may be recalled that under international law, a custom arises from similar actions of all or many nations. Typical of an international custom is its lasting application. Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice refers to international custom "as evidence of a general practice accepted as law. For individual States, however, to declare their own economic zones which, besides, have not been recognised by other States and are most ununiform in their status, does not mean creating a custom. The impression is that the US has "borrowed" the legal status of its exclusive economic zone from the United Nations Law-of-the-Sea Convention which it has not signed but is not averse, nonetheless, from availing itself of some of its provisions.

The US Administration should certainly know that the status of exclusive economic zone is part of the Convention which is a carefully balanced "package" of accords on many vital problems connected with the treatment of maritime expanses and the exploitation of the living and mineral resources of the ocean. The provisions of this document, specifying the status of exclusive economic zone, cannot be considered in isolation from all the other provisions. Therefore, any attempt at taking advantage of some of the provisions of the Convention while discarding any of the other provisions is incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the international legal order on the seas established by the Convention and directed towards undermining the Convention. The US move in announcing the establishment of an exclusive economic zone at a time when representatives of the States which have signed the Convention are busy working out practical measures for an early enforcement of the provisions of the new Convention is not only a reflection of the destructive US position in respect of the Convention but an attempt at influencing those States as well.

In spite of resistance from the US and its allies, the Preparatory Commission continues its work. It has unanimously settled some major issues of organisation and procedure. The Minister of Justice of Tanzania, Mr. Warioba, as representative of a group of developing nations, has been elected, to chair the Preparatory Commission. Agreement has been achieved about the structure of the Preparatory Commission and its decision-making machinery. All important decisions are to be taken by the consensus principle.

The Soviet Union is cooperating with all partisans of the Convention and doing everything within its power for the Preparatory Commission to fulfil the task it has been entrusted with.

[IZVESTIA. August 14. In full.]

CSO: 1812/261

INTERNATIONAL

IRAN CRITICIZED FOR 'EXPORT OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Aug 83 pp 2-3

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] In his speech a deputy to the Majlis (Iranian Parliament) has claimed that the Soviet Union bought Iranian gas cheaply which allegedly inflicted harm on the Iranian economy, writes Vladimir Nakaryakov, an APN political analyst. This is not the first case when representatives of the ruling circles of the Islamic Republic of Iran are making an attempt by their irresponsible statements to distort the truth and to explain their own economic setbacks by external factors.

The newspaper PRAVDA has featured well-reasoned article "Facts against Inventions" which reflects the true picture of economic links between the two neighbouring countries.

Time confirms that so far Iranian rulers can solve not a single acute economic problem. The law on the agrarian reform, which was promised long ago and has been adopted by the Majlis, has been proclaimed "anti-Moslem" and its realization has been suspended. As a result, 80 per cent of tilled lands have remained in the hands of big landowners. The plan for the nationalization of foreign trade has been frozen.

The export of the "Islamic revolution" also goes on. In particular, the reactionary circles are trying to cover up the continuing interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring Afghanistan by the slogans of the defence of Islam. At present there are over a million Afghans in Iran. Most of them came there to earn some money before the revolutions in both countries. The Iranian authorities have registered them and driven into numerous camps where they forcibly mobilize healthy people. After the military training these people are infiltrated into the Afghan territory or sent to the Iraqi front. Meanwhile their families become hostages.

Several armed gangs operate in Afghanistan's Herat province, where the Shiite community is especially numerous. They are headed by Kari yak-dasti ("one-handed" Kari) and have won notoriety for extreme barbarity and cruelty. Kari has proclaimed himself "the spiritual head of the Shiites of Afghanistan" and calls for the population to start "a great march for the true faith" and to establish a regime of the Iranian type in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Gangs formed in Iran maintain constant contacts with representatives of the official authorities in Teheran and Meshed, have close links with the intelligence service and are given a propagands support by the Iranian regime. This explains largely why the ruling quarters of Iran stubbornly hinder the attainment of a political settlement of the Afghan issue and reject all proposals on talks with a view to normalizing relations between the neighbouring Moslem countries.

The policy of the Soviet Union, and the policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran is expressed in the readiness to develop equal and good-neighbourly relations with the adjacent state, but, naturally, under the conditions of reciprocity. However, it seems that by distorting the truth and in an attempt to implement their far-reaching plans certain circles in Iran are trying to ignore the basic principles of interstate relations. [APN, Aug. 23]

CSO: 1812/261

INTERNATIONAL

UNESCO COMMUNICATION PROGRAM DESCRIBED; WESTERN ATTITUDE CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 31 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] Western monopoly capital and transnational companies are the main force coming out against the developing countries' attempts to restructure the international information order on just principles, writes Yuri Kashlev, a specialist on questions of information. They are trying to preserve their domination in the spiritual life of Asia, Africa and Latin America in order to keep these areas in the capitalist sphere and ensure conditions for making use of the natural and human resources of these continents and preventing progressive reforms there.

At the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1980 an organisation was set up which is called the Inter-governmental Programme for the Development of Communication. Thirty-five countries, including the USSR, India, the PRC, Mexico, Nicaragua, the USA, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia and Japan, were elected members of the Programme's Inter-governmental Council.

How does the mechanism of this organisation function? UNESCO has allocated 1,750,000 dollars from its budget and granted technical personnel for the organisation to take its first steps.

Up to the middle of this year, the organisation has received over 50 applications-cum-projects to a total sum of more than 8 million dollars. Thirty-three of them were accepted for realisation, including the rendering of aid in the establishment and development of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), the Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA), the national news agencies of Cameroun, Gabon, Tanzania, Tunisia, Senegal, the radio broadcasting services in Bangladesh and Guinea-Bissau and several projects of regional and inter-regional nature.

At its coming session to be held early in September in Tashkent, the Inter-governmental Programme for the Development of Communication will consider more than 20 new projects-cum-applications for help, including those sent from Benin, Venezuela, Gambia, Cuba, Lebanon, Madagascar, Tunisia, Ethiopia and Jamaica.

Many developing countries do not conceal their dissatisfaction with the position of big Western powers which support, in words, this organisation but in fact are not in a hurry to grant material means, proceeding from a general political prejudice (if not hostility) with regard to UNESCO's activity in the sphere of mass information and to demands of establishing a new international information order.

As for the Soviet Union, it was one of the first to make its contribution for the realisation of the Programme. The USSR has allocated 500,000 roubles (or 673,000 dollars) for the Programme, established 50 annual scholarships for training specialists in the sphere of information and communication from the developing countries in Soviet educational establishments, and stated its readiness to grant the organisation its skilled specialists and some equipment.

CSO: 1812/261

INTERNATIONAL

OVCHINNIKOV DISCUSSES NEW BOOK ON JAPAN, ENGLAND

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 21, 27 May 83, p 3

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov interviewed on his new book "The Sakura and the Oak" by correspondent A.Shakhmatov]

[Text] Correspondent: The subtitle of your new book, Vsevolod Vladimirovich, reads: "Impressions and reflections about the Japanese and the English"..

Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: I was a PRAVDA correspondent for many years in Tokyo and later in London, during which time I always kept my paper informed about current problems in the forefront of the news: the "spring offensives" launched by Japanese workers, the struggle of democratic forces against the "security treaty" and American military bases on Japanese soil; Britain's relations with the Common Market and the Atlantic bloc, parliamentary debates between laborites and conservatives.

However, the deeper I got involved with the reality of Japan, then England, the more I felt the urge to describe in greater detail the very atmosphere of each of these island countries, the character of their inhabitants, everything, in short, that is of necessity left out of news reports but constitutes a significant factor in the development of events.

The author's intention, therefore, was to paint psychological portraits of the Japanese and British peoples. In his own personal and sometimes perhaps debatable interpretation, of course. I reiterate, though, that to judge the character of an individual and particularly that of an entire people is a highly subjective exercise. So what I am doing in the book is sharing with the reader my personal impressions of the Japanese and the British and my equally personal reflections about them.

Corr.: The new book is not, evidently, a simple bringing together under one cover of your two previous works "The Sakura Branch" and "The Roots of the Oak". You define its genre as a dilogy.

V.O.: Both works use the same literary device -- they attempt to show the country through its people. But this is not the only thing they have in common. I made up my mind to compare the two island states whose peoples are unexpectedly alike in precisely those aspects which traditionally set them apart from their continental neighbors. These shared characteristics are especially striking when viewed against the background of two different destinies -- England's as the birthplace of classic capitalism and Japan's as the personification of postindustrial capitalism.

To allow this comparison to run through the entire book its first, Japanese, part had to be substantially reworked. Moreover, "The Sakura Branch" was written in the late 60s, "The Roots of the Oak", on the other hand -- in the late 70s. That is why everything relating to the socio-economic fabric of both countries had to be updated to lead up, as it were, to the turn of the present decade. In addition, the writing of the British book prompted me to supplement the book on the Japanese with several new chapters. In short, over one third of the dilogy's first part has been written anew. Several additions and amendments have been made in the second part too.

Corr.: The book dwells on many problems faced by Japan and England, such as the systems of learning, education, instruction; religion and traditions; ethics and esthetics. It speaks about the housing and family problems, about economic and political issues. And each time the story recounted is capped with an interesting conclusion.

To get to know another country well is no easy matter. One must give up the habit of measuring everything by one's own yardstick, become well-versed in the system of ideas, standards and values ingrained in the given people. You write about this in the book and try to abide by this very rule yourself.

Readers react with interest to such thoughts in the first part as these: "The politeness of the Japanese is above all a desire on their part to uphold each other's dignity under any circumstances, it is the art of avoiding situations liable to bring about the humiliation of whoever may be." "The art of ikebana is beloved by the people precisely because it is so accessible, because it helps even those who live in poverty to feel themselves spiritually rich."

Here is a like quote from the second part of the book: "England is the domain of private life whose coat of arms could well be the depiction of a fence with the motto "My home is my castle". "It is highly unlikely that an Englishman will say that he has read a marvelous book. He will admit instead that he finds it not without interest or that its author is apparently not devoid of talent."

V.O.: The purpose of these observations is to help readers get a clearer impression of the singular life styles in Japan and England, speaking metaphorically -- to let them taste the very atmosphere of each country. I strove to picture the soil in which the social and political problems of both countries are imbedded, to demonstrate the specifically national aspects of the struggle of the oppressed against their oppressors.

I think many of the book's chapters will provide the reader with a key to understanding the present-day reality of England and Japan.

Such, for example, is the chapter on the places described by F.Engels in his work "The Condition of the Working Class in England". Many aspects of that description, which was made in Manchester in the 1840s, are applicable to the present time. As in the old days, the roots of the prevailing social and political problems are here starkly evident. The one-time cradle of the industrial proletariat today suffers the most from a decline in production and the social consequences thereof. The higher the unemployment in a given area, the fiercer the class struggle there.

Another example is the chapter "Slippery Slope". Every August the bells of Hiroshima sound all over Japan. Their chimes rekindle in the human heart the pain of bereavement and reinforce the hatred of war so deeply rooted in the people. They are a reminder that the catastrophe which befell the country thanks to its military clique resulted not only in Japan's battlefield defeat, but also in untold suffering for the civilian population, buildings reduced to ashes by American incendiary bombs and, finally, the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now is the time for the Japanese public to ponder over the fact that the road the country is being pushed into taking by its militant circles is a slippery slope on the edge of the abyss.

12258

CSO: 1800/1331

NATIONAL

IMITATION OF WESTERN MODELS IN ART DEPLORED

PM050840 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Serving the People's Cause"]

[Text] The Soviet artist's responsibility for his creations is linked with socialist art's lofty mission and the tasks entrusted to him by the party, the people, and society. Armed with the methods of socialist realism, the art of the world's first socialist society, which is founded on the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit, must not merely reflect the world and serve as a means of the artist's self-expression. It has been entrusted with the mission of educating the new man--humanist, patriot, and internationalist--a man with qualities without historical precedent.

"We can all see that as the people's cultural level rises, art's influence on people's minds increases.

"In the process the scope for its active intervention in social life also increases. Artists' responsibility for ensuring that the mighty weapon in their hands serves the people's cause, the cause of communism, is therefore enormously increased." Y. U. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The artist's exactingness and his class approach in his perception of reality and in creating works are particularly topical requirements at the present time, when the ideological confrontation between the two world systems is intensifying and the apologists of bourgeois culture have switched from the concept of "pure art" to the open ideologization and politicization of art.

No art stands apart from class, the party, and the struggle for people's minds and hearts. The works of Soviet artistic culture's finest masters are making a major contribution to that struggle by promoting the ideas of social justice, humanism, and peace. In addition to their high artistic quality, these works are distinguished by their deeply class approach, party-mindedness, and ideological exactingness.

At the same time, however, as was rightly stated at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, a lack of ideological and class discrimination, patriarchal and god-seeking elements, and a desire to distort historical truth and subjectively

evaluate the history of our state's development are still apparent in certain authors' work. On the other hand there are still many cases of artists lapsing into formal gimmickry and, forgetting our motherland's deep national, historical, and cultural traditions, mindlessly copying western cultural models, and often far from the best models, in their quest.

SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA recently pointed out that certain variety collectives are propagandizing examples of bourgeois mass culture, tastelessness, and vulgarity from the stage, are being led on by an indiscriminating section of their audiences, and are themselves displaying this same lack of discrimination. It must not be forgotten that variety is now a sphere of culture which embodies vast scope for young people's aesthetic education and for developing lofty and fine feelings in young men and women.

Exactness is the selection of the repertoire, respect for the audience and one's colleagues, and a high level of culture are qualities essential not only to the variety artist but also to his counterparts in the theater and the cinema--and all the arts.

The artistic intelligentsia's ties with the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and every stratum of our society are strengthening and developing. The labor-art alliance has its own great traditions. Cultural figures are frequently more than mere guests in plants and factories; many of them belong to labor teams and take part in communist subbotniks, sponsored concerts, and the like. Celebrated leading production workers are members of arts councils, exhibition commissions, and competition juries. All these things help artists to keep in the midst of life and take the pulse of the time.

It sometimes happens, however, that from all life's diversity an artist's work deals only with squabbles and secondary and trivial conflicts, and from hundreds of interesting people he can write only about failures and unstable whining characters.

Modern youth badly needs true contemporary heroes and ideals embodying noble aims, ideological conviction, commitment, and courage. It is the artists' duty to portray such heroes.

All the more so since they exist in real life. It is only necessary to be able to reflect reality truthfully, without cheap embellishment and with civic optimism and a faith in the people of our society and their present and future.

A sense of responsibility for his creations does not arise spontaneously in the young artist. It is nurtured by the concern and attention of creative collectives' party organizations, recognized masters' close ties with youth, constant study on the artist's part, the system of Marxist-Leninist education, and, finally, the artist's strict and exacting attitude toward himself.

No matter which aspect of artistic creation the person is engaged in, he should remember that art must serve the people's cause and respond to its ideals and aims.

CSO: 1800/1628

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL RATES KAZAKH ECONOMIC PROGRESS OVER CURRENT FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working Time of the Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] The second part of the 11th Five-Year Plan has fully come into its own. Its first stage was completely filled with the productive and creative work of the entire Soviet people, bringing to life the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and saturated with the events of great political and social importance. Every day brings us the messages about more and more new achievements and demonstrations of "the most determined, most difficult heroism of the massive and everyday work," which was so highly evaluated by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The life of the workers of our republic is really going in full-blood. The people of the Kazakh SSR have plenty to be proud of. They have done a lot since the beginning of the five-year plan. During this period more than 180 enterprises, large shops and industrial capacities were introduced into the already existing ones, they built more than 13 million square meters of housing, built hundreds of facilities for cultural and domestic purposes. Every year industry increases the volume of production, definite successes are achieved in all other areas of the economy. This is convincingly supported by the results of the work of industry of the first six months of the current year, which has finished the plan ahead of time and realized the products for about 230 million rubles more than the plan; and most intensive work of the rural population on the tremendous and fruitful fields of the republic.

The constantly growing tasks of economic and social development determined in the directives of the party and the government for the people in the name of the people's well-being, call every worker ahead to new achievements in production, to the maximal utilization of all the resources in order to speed-up the movement along the path of building communism. An important resource of this kind is in the persistent, single-minded struggle for the every-day efficient planning of work time, and a more sensible dispensation. Any other approach is simply impermissible.

Time is that particular wealth, the loss of which is sometimes irrecoverable. Its value has immensely grown in the conditions when the powerful potential

of the developed socialist society has been created. In these conditions the loss of even one working minute on the scale of the entire country is equivalent to the loss of the results of a day's work of more than 200,000 workers. The economical significance of a minute has sharply increased in our republic as well. During this short period of time, in the Kazakh SSR they receive 120 thousand kilowatt-hours of electric energy, excavate more than 200 thousand tons of coal, about 60 tons of iron ore, tens of thousands of tons of oil, produce 250 square meters of fabrics and many other various products.

Many examples of highly organized work can be found in the republic's enterprises, which allows the possibility to effectively save working time, and to lead collectives from one success to another. They persistently act in this respect at the Leninogorsk Polymetallic and Alma-Ata Cotton combines, Pavlodar Oil Refinery, and the mine imeni Kostenko of the "Karagandugol" Association, the Chimkent factory "Voskhod", and in the Kazakhstroy trust. The masters of their work achieve excellent results in individual socialist competition. Thus, every year the brigade of miners of mine No 57 of Vostok excavation of the Dzhezkazgan Mining-Metallurgical combine, directed by V. G. Merzlyakov, exceeds their work calendar on 25-30 shifts. The list of similar facts can be continued.

Together with this, there is practical evidence that the unsatisfactory labor organization of people, the violations of discipline at work, the irresponsibility of the executives, at times, contributes to the broken working rhythm and the loss of time. The general level of such losses in the people's economy so far has remained unjustifiably high. This is sharply and negatively reflected in the fulfillment of the main commandment of any collective—a strict observance of the plan. Suffice to say, that, according to the results of the last half-year, 181 associations and production enterprises (9.3 percent of the total number) have not reached the expected volume of product output. The lost time is felt as an especially heavy burden in industrial construction. For instance, the main contractor, the "Leninogorsksvinctsstroy" and its subcontractors have, in principle, used up almost all the finances allotted for the installation procedures of the rolling mill complex in Leninogorsk Polymetal combine; however, the time of the completion of this important object is being postponed: a lot of time here is wasted due to work project rejects and elementary disorganization.

At the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was especially noted that all the channels of wasted working time should be closed, and thus, the further substantial increase of the effectiveness in production can be achieved: this is one of the main tasks of the day. This is why it is necessary with the maximal productivity to use the entire set of measures for its successful solution. The leaders of the economy, the party, the trade union and the Komsomol organizations are called upon to strengthen the political-mass work in the collectives and to achieve the highly conscientious attitude to the fulfillment of the given task from every worker, as well as that of the production overall and to promote in people the high sense of the worker's duty.

While solving the general problems of the increase in effectiveness of work, the work and technological discipline should be most thoroughly and consistently enforced, keeping in mind that in this lies the basis of every success. To prove this we will present only one example. Having taken the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as a guide, the communists, the trade union and Komsomol activists of "Glaralmaatastroy" have sharply activated their struggle against the violators of the established rules, and have created around them the atmosphere of principal intolerance. The results did not take long to show; the absenteeism decreased by 40 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year, the time utilization has improved; due to this only, according to the calculations of the economists, the jobs have been done for about a million rubles.

The role of socialist competition in our society is great as in the task of further strengthening of the economy, as in the education of the Soviet worker and citizen. However, as it was said at the recent Plenum of the CPSU Centrall Committee, the sooner the efforts of the competition participants will be concentrated on the qualitative indicators, better utilization of the existing industrial capacities, enforcement of the economizing of all types of energy, material resources, and, of course, working time, the better will be the results. In order to achieve the posed goals, it is necessary to widely spread the front-rank workers' experience, most valuable creative innovations, and develop and support initiatives. In particular, there is an example of the group of steel-rolling workers of S. Drozhzhin from Temirtau, approved by the Kazakh CP Central Committee. There is plenty to learn from this group in regard to the exact organization of a work shift.

The branch ministries and departments must actively assist in the delimitation of working time loss. It is their duty to improve the planning of the work of their economic divisions, to make timely material-technological deliveries, and not to allow the breaking of the working rhythm.

By way of careful attitude to the working time, and by achievement of its fullest utilization, the workers of the republic will assist in the most effective manner in the solution of the economic and social tasks, posited for this five-year plan by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

12404
CSO: 1830/391

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of Kazakh CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro listened to the account concerning the work of the party organization of Semipalatinsk Musical-Dramatical Theater imeni Abay in regard to the improvement of the creative-productive activity of the collective in light of the statements of the CPSU Central Committee "Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala", at their regular meeting. It was noted that the party organization of the theater carries out considerable and single-minded work of perfecting the creative activity of the collective, on increasing its ideological-political and professional level, and strengthening the role of the stage art in the communistic upbringing of the workers.

The party buro, together with the administration and Art Council is taking steps to strengthen the moral-psychological climate in the collective, to increase the level of the cultural catering of the population. In 1982 the cultural patronage activities of the theater involved about two hundred cattle-breeding farms, Kosomol-youth sheep-breeding and construction groups. Seminars for actors and producers of the people's theaters regularly function at the theater. The party organization devotes no small attention to the questions of the bringing up the creative successors.

The work on tutorship, and perfecting the organization of the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres has been markedly improved. The repertoire of the theater, the work of the Art Council, the state of the labor and work discipline and other questions concerning the development of the activities of the collective were discussed at the party meeting and the sessions of the party Buro. All this promotes the improvement of the creative and productive indicators of the theater. The collective has come out a winner in the All-Union socialist competition several times.

Together with this, the Buro indicated a number of drawbacks that exist in the work of the party organization of the theater. It still does not fully meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, its June (1983) Plenum. The necessary high standards in the selection of the stage works are not

always applied. In some plays there are no standout images of positive character. There are few production for children and youth.

The Buro required the party organization of the theater to concentrate efforts on increasing the vanguard role of communists in the solution of creative and production tasks, in compliance with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the 15th Congress of the Kazakh CP, and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the statements of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade Yu. V. Andropov. It was recommended to more actively influence the artistic process, and combine the caring and respectful attitude to talent with a high degree of principality and expectations.

It was suggested to the Semipalatinsk Obkom and Gorkom of the party to more closely look into the subject of the creative-productive activities of the theatrical-concert organizations, by way of providing for the necessary material-domestic conditions for its workers.

The Buro of the Kazakh CP Central Committee also discussed the state of the geological-investigative works and the development of the oil and gas industry in Aktyubinsk and Guriyev Oblasts, the ways of technical improvement of the ferrous metal industry, and increasing the speed of rural construction in the republic and a number of other questions.

12404
CSO: 1830/391

REGIONAL

PLAN FOR DUSHANBE'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Article from Tajik Telegraph Agency under the rubric "The Capital will be More Beautiful": "Dushanbe: Program of Growth"]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the measures drafted by the USSR Council of Ministers jointly with the Central Committee of the Tajikistan Communist Party for further development of municipal services in the capital of Tajik SSR, the City of Dushanbe, during the period 1984-1990.

The chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, K. M. Makhkamov, tells about the forthcoming large amount of work to carry out the intended program.

"The 26th CPSU Congress," said K. M. Makhkamov, "called improvement of housing and the cultural and everyday living conditions of the population one of the basic tasks in economic and social development of our country. During the time period up to 1990, it is necessary mainly to achieve provision to each family of a separate apartment, to develop municipal services and transportation, and to establish all public amenities in cities and villages. Dushanbe is an example--a striking illustration of how the plans of the party are to be implemented one after another. Residents of Dushanbe, like all workers of Tajikistan, see a new manifestation of tireless concern for the Soviet individual in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to support the measures drafted by the USSR Government jointly with the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and aimed at developing municipal services of the City of Dushanbe. News about this has been received with a feeling of pride in their Soviet homeland, and with the deepest gratitude toward the communist party and the Soviet Government.

"In this fact, as in a mirror, is reflected the essence of Lenin's national policy for the communist party--concern for observing the interests of workers in all the sister republics of the Soviet Union.

"When, 59 years ago, the Asian village of Dushanbe was named the capital of Tajikistan, it contained 42 nomadic tents and 250 inhabitants. Today's Dushanbe is a city with a population of 530,000 persons.

"About 100 industrial enterprises, which make textile and farm machinery, cable products and household refrigerators, technological equipment and building materials, are functioning in the city. Dushanbe silk, satin and cotton fabrics are well known to the whole country.

"Automatic textile machinery, oil equipment, and other products, go to 40 countries of the world. Over the last two decades, the city's industry has increased production output more than twentyfold.

"Ever more numerous become the significant signs of growth in intellectual potential of Dushanbe residents. An academy of sciences and many sectorial scientific research institutes operate in the city. More than 65,000 young men and women study in the institutions of higher education and secondary special educational institutions. Five theaters, a circus, dozens of motion picture theaters, museums and libraries are at the service of the city's inhabitants.

"These changes, having taken place in the briefest of historical time periods, are indeed striking. However, even such a high rate of city development should be recognized as non-responsive to present day demands. On the old streets of Dushanbe there still are many homes of the hut and tent type, without public utilities, built during the prewar and war years. Educational and public health units do not have the necessary facilities. There is a backlog in construction of housing and public utilities units, and in development of the construction base.

"Now measures for further accelerated development of municipal services have been defined. First of all, in the 1984-1990 time frame, the construction of apartment houses having a total floor space of more than 2,314,000 square meters and units of municipal service having a total value of 195 million rubles has been planned. Children's preschool institutions with a total capacity of 16,750 children and general education schools with a capacity of 31,360 students will be erected.

"In a speech at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said: 'We must [word illegible], in working out our operational plans, to consider in detail and reflect in them the most important factors in development of the society--social, national, demographic....'

"Dushanbe is just a drop in the ocean of cities in the country. But, in its example, the concern of the party and government for harmonious development of municipal services is distinctly apparent. It is precisely this, which is behind the plans for construction of apartment houses, children's institutions, schools, hospitals, units of municipal service and cultural and everyday living assignment.

"One of the results of the projected program will be a significant increase in the provision of dwellings. Fuller satisfaction of requests from the populace not simply for a dwelling, but for a comfortable dwelling, also is intended. Modernization of the apartment house building combine will permit implementation of its conversion to the output of buildings of a new, improved series and, in the final analysis, provision of a separate apartment to each family.

"It is very important that an entire set of objectives is meant to raise the level of municipal and everyday conveniences of life, as well as health care. In the immediately forthcoming years, a multipurpose children's hospital, a municipal contagious disease hospital, a clinical hospital and two polyclinics will augment the municipal network of public health establishments. Three infant-feeding centers, with an overall capacity of 75,000 portions per 24-hour day, will be established. Two more Young Pioneer camps will appear in the forested zone. The measures provide for construction of a shop for repair of household machinery and appliances, consumer goods store, a laundry, and two public bathhouses.

"The telephone network will expand significantly as a result of bringing four more automatic telephone exchanges (ATS) into operation. The Tajik State University (TGU) imeni Lenin and the Medical Institute imeni Abuali Ibn Sino will receive a complex of new buildings. Parking areas for 3,250 automobiles and cooperative garages for 2,000 will be built.

"The water, gas and sewage pipeline systems will be extended for dozens of kilometers. It is intended, in the long run, to take the Dushanbe Airport out of the city limits. Trolley bus lines will be extended for 24 kilometers, and new types of transportation will appear. The installation of new tunnels and traffic exchanges with overpasses is forthcoming, as is the building of 18.5 kilometers of roads.

"The new Young Pioneers' club, with facilities for youthful technicians, the new sports complex for boarding schools, and other cultural objects, will make the city people and their children happy.

"Execution of this program will be supported by the apportionment of appropriations, supplemented by material and technical resources and a strengthening of the construction industry base; and by increase of capacities and technical requirement of plants producing building materials. In solving the indicated problems, much assistance is expected from 25 Union ministries and departments.

"Not so long ago the drawing up of a new general plan for the City of Dushanbe, which was based upon the principle of creating better conditions for work and relaxation of the population, was completed. Architects proposed the building of primarily four- and nine-story apartment houses of adequate seismic stability. The Dushanbinka River will become the distinct compositional axis of the city. A system of squares with a walkway will adorn its high left bank. On the low right bank, where there are many new microrayons, a belt of parks and water reservoirs will arise.

"In old parts of the city, the tearing down of tent, packed mud and seismically unstable homes and resettlement of the residents in well-built apartments, are projected in the construction plans. A ring of major streets, which will give access to suburban recreation zones, will connect the center of the city with the centers of planned rayons.

"Workers of the republic, those of Dushanbe among them, are responding to the tremendous concern of the party with accelerated work on fulfillment of tasks of the five-year plan in all sectors of the national economy," said

K. M. Makhkamov in conclusion. "The 6-month plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule by industry of the republic. The obligation for the sale of cocoons was overfulfilled. Intense work is taking place on the fields and farms of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in agricultural enterprises. Every toiler of the republic and capital of Tajikistan right now is living by these thoughts--to make a valuable contribution to strengthening the economic might of the homeland."

12319

CSO: 1830/363

REGIONAL

KIEV GORKOM VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Article from the Ukrainian Radiotelegraph Agency: "To the Level of the Big Problems"]

[Excerpts] The people of Kiev, even as the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and also the selection of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Communists and working people of the city are promoting communist competition for successful fulfillment of tasks of the five-year plan with new strength and are bringing resources into action for further intensification of production. There was talk of this in the 4 June party gorkom plenum, which discussed the outcome of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the goals of the city's party organizations, stemming from that plenum's decisions and the speech of comrade Yu. V. Andropov in that plenum.

The report of member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and First Secretary of the party gorkom Yu. N. Yel'chenko, as well as other speeches noted that the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee armed the party organizations, all cadres, with a broad program for advancement of communist education. A demand was made of communists--to raise ideological, mass political propagandistic work to the level of those large and complicated problems which are being solved in the process of improving developed socialism.

Life today makes new demands upon the organization of socialist competition. It is necessary to focus attention on improving the quality of production; on ever fuller use of capacities, raw materials, energy, and working time. The duty of party organizations and raykoms is to notice in time, encourage, and expand useful undertakings. The city council of trade unions and the sectional trade union committees must show more initiative and persistence here.

In educational work, the speakers emphasized, questions about strengthening discipline and organization are advancing more and more to the forefront. Party organizations must make the executives of associations and enterprises more strictly responsible, where waste of working time is permitted and slipshod workmen are tolerated.

The work of a number of executives and services of the city ispolkom was subjected to stinging criticism in the plenum, for serious derelictions in commerce and service to the population. The necessity to strengthen significantly the fight against such wrongful occurrences as misappropriation of socialist property, bribery, and abuse of official position was pointed out.

The status and means of improving ideological, mass political work were thoroughly analyzed in the plenum. A special role in its improvement belongs to the social sciences. A large contingent of social scientists is concentrated in the city. The output of their work could be considerably more telling. Part of their work is impractical and does not take into account the dynamics of complicated processes in social development. It is necessary for the party gorkom and the raykoms to ensure that the activity of the social scientists is focused upon the pressing problems brought to light in the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The basis for communist education of people has been, and continues to be, the forming in them of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Here a large role belongs to the system of political training, observed K. I. Panikarskiy, first secretary of the Leninskiy Party Raykom, and A. V. Samoylenko, secretary of the party committee of house-building combine No 3. Its quality and effectiveness will have to be substantially raised to improve the work with propagandists. These need sound theoretical and methodological training in order to overcome triteness, formalism and other deficiencies in their work decisively.

A tried and true means of political propaganda and agitation has been, and continues to be, the spoken word. In the city, propaganda by lectures is being improved, and its systemic forms are being expanded. Unity days of political information have become firmly established. Leading executive personnel, scientists and cultural workers are being attracted more and more to propagandistic educational work. And yet, speakers observed, existing possibilities are far from being fully exploited. Often a pursuit of quantity, not quality, of measures makes itself felt, and that is obvious formalism. In this connection, there was talk of measures to improve the activities of groups of political informants, lecturers and speakers, and to strengthen their complementary effect.

Speakers analyzed the activity of party committees in management of the media of mass information. The potentials of the press, television and radio are not yet being fully exploited. The problem of improving the training of journalists remains a pressing one. In particular, the work of large-circulation newspapers requires serious improvement. Many party committees fail to exploit fully the possibilities of their printing organs, and do not analyze their work. At times, journalists are ill-informed about the problems that collectives and party organizations of enterprises are working out. Of 55 editors of large newspapers, only 12 are members of party committees. It sometimes happens that editors are not even invited to party committee meetings.

In the plenum there was talk about the contribution of the city's creative intelligentsia in solving problems brought to light by the party. In recent

years there have been productions and concert programs, distinguished by timeliness, depth of ideological content and a high degree of craftsmanship. The best of them were awarded State prizes. But, at the same time, the ideological and artistic levels of a number of works of writers and artists fail to meet requirements of the day. A shift toward shallow plots and the world of vulgar "passion" is evident in various books, plays and movies. The theatrical and concert services of the people of Kiev and the work of cultural enlightenment institutions require reanimation and betterment.

The state of ideological work, coordination of the means of agitation and propaganda, and the selection of personnel--all of these things must be constantly at the center of attention of party committees and their first secretaries. Participants in the plenum favorably evaluated changes in style of management of mass political work in Dneprovskiy and Zaliznichnyy Rayons. To coordinate the efforts of ideological establishments of the party organizations of Leninskiy and Shevchenkovskiy Rayons become more of a subject of discussion. The Zhovtnevyy Party Raykom finds effective forms of educational work in labor collectives. However, in many places, verbal nonsense and impracticability still make themselves felt. If, shall we say, one judges by the number of measures taken, then all is entirely well with ideological work in the "Ukrplastik" and "Furnitura" industrial associations and at the motorcycle factory. But whatever the ideological work's effectiveness, does intensified work prevail if many violations of labor discipline are permitted in the shops?

An object of special concern to the city party organization is the education of young people--their ideological and moral, class, work, and physical training. Today, observed A. M. Tugay, secretary of the party committee of the Engineering and Construction Institute; M. A. Gorovenko, first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom; and others; a literate, vocationally prepared generation, committed to the work of the older generations, is entering self-supporting life. However, one cannot close one's eyes to the retarded citizenship development, the political naivety, and the parasitic mental attitudes of some young and women. It is necessary to strengthen significantly the moral, military and patriotic, and international education of the young people; and to further this work in the public schools, the vocational and technical schools, the higher educational institutions and the teknikums. Komsomol organizations must take an active part in the work.

The plenum devoted great attention to questions about the selection and placement of personnel in all sectors of ideological work. It was noted that quite a few well-prepared people, who knew what they were doing, have arrived here in recent years. The system for their training is being improved. At the same time, however, certain ideological workers lack practical experience--in various areas their turnover is great, and there is not articulate concern for creation of dependable reserves. The plenum demanded that the party organization substantially improve the work with ideological personnel. The only criteria for evaluating their work must be the level of political consciousness and the work performance of the people.

In a passed resolution, the gorkom plenum called upon party organizations to develop deep study, interpretation and propagation of materials from the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and to drive home that Plenum's concepts and provisions to all workers. But most importantly--Start accomplishing the tasks set forth by the party, without delay, and without wavering.

The plenum approved the party gorkom's measures for implementing decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; the tasks outlined in the speech of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committees; and the decisions of the June Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

A. S. Kapto, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

12319

CSO: 1800/1507

REGIONAL

OBKOM CHIEF ON SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by A. P. Filatov, first secretary, Novosibirsk CPSU obkom: "By a Scientific Compass, The June CPSU Central Committee Plenum: The Concern of All of Us"]

[Excerpts] I believe I would not be mistaken in saying that the June Central Committee plenum was distinguished by an atmosphere of particular businesslike efficiency and exactingness, a spirit of demandingness and a party-minded intolerance of deficiencies. The party's consistent line concerning the accomplishment of social and economic tasks on an unprecedented scale and efforts to satisfy the increasing requirements of the Soviet people call for continuous improvement of our ideological indoctrination effort. And we communists are well aware of the fact that the means we employ to exercise ideological influence upon the masses must be continually updated and made more effective so as more fully to conform to objective laws of social development.

"We can clearly see," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov observed in his speech at the plenum, "what serious damage an immature consciousness and deficiencies in this effort can do when these things reveal themselves. On the other hand, we can already today sense how much greater progress we can make when ideological work is made more effective, when the masses come to a better understanding of party policy, now seeing it as their own, as corresponding to the vital interests of the people."

How well put! We ourselves have in fact seen repeatedly the results to be obtained from expertly run educational activities, propaganda disseminated through the press and by word of mouth, political training and well-organized socialist competition. All this contributes to properly oriented personal development and spurs the individual, speaking now in the words of V. I. Lenin, to act in the manner communism truly demands of him.

At a recent oblast committee plenum we focused our attention on the question of how to achieve new, higher levels of ideological, theoretical and practical work in communist education for workers. As is known, the practical experience accumulated by the Novosibirsk party organization in the area of ideological and political indoctrination was referred to at the 26th CPSU Congress, particularly the seminars on methodological problems in the social and natural sciences held at the Novosibirsk Science Center. The seminars on philosophy (methodology)

have since received even more extensive recognition on the part of academic institutes and oblast VUZ's and today play an important role in the indoctrination of our scientific intelligentsia. Now Novosibirsk, as everyone knows, is a major center of scientific activity. Here are located the Siberian branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences, VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] and the Academy of Medical Sciences. There are also 16 VUZ's and more than 100 scientific research institutes. As practical experience has shown, the ability of a scientist to perform his social functions will depend not only upon the level of his specialized training and the breadth and depth of his professional knowledge, but also upon his world view, his ideological maturity and his methodological training. The researcher who has taken a solid stand on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism and who is capable of applying his theory to his practice will usually be found to have an active outlook on life as well. The formation of a scientist's ideological and moral views, which means his entire worldview, is an active process. The practice of holding these seminars on philosophy has shown that they play an important role in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world view and equip scientists with a modern philosophical, general scientific and concrete methodology as well as with an ability to apply this methodology to their research work.

Speakers at the obkom plenum also stressed the importance of taking a differentiated approach to different groups within the population and cited examples of skillful organization of the educational process. They focused attention primarily, however, upon shortcomings on the part of the oblast party organization and our new tasks. These became the subjects of a searching and at times impartial discussion. Communists speaking at the plenum pointed out that deficiencies are perhaps to be most clearly seen in the development of conscious attitudes toward work and in educating people to the need to be reasonable in the demands they put forth. This among other things was the subject of remarks by Petr Yakovlevich Shmakov, a boring lathe operator from the Sibelektroterm production association and holder of the title Hero of Socialist Labor. We have no small number of people, he stressed, who are always trying to get more from society than they actually earn, and some of them manage to avoid doing any socially useful labor altogether. What we need are consistent, painstaking daily efforts on the part of the party and all educational institutes along with thorough scientific research and soundly based practical proposals for solving problems we currently face in educating the new man.

The June party central committee plenum also heard sharp criticism directed toward the social sciences. Our oblast's communists have also expressed serious complaints concerning personnel of a number of institutes. What we have found particularly pleasing, however, is the fact that the academics themselves are drawing the proper conclusions. We have only to look at the example of Academician A. G. Aganbegyan's self-critical remarks at our plenum. Those participating in the discussion also had some reasonable criticism for the oblast committee: we have not always demonstrated a proper interest in the work our social scientists are doing. This is indeed unpardonable, all the more so considering the fact that working in the social sciences in Novosibirsk is an entire army of specialists, some 1000 scientific and instructional personnel. And what do they turn out?

The Institute for the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production is doing productive research on Siberia's social and economic problems. Another academic component of Siberia's scientific center, the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy, is noted for basic work in the field of Siberian history and major projects in archeology, social problems of the indigenous peoples of this vast land and in scientific philosophy and methodology. But can we point to many examples like these?

Analysis of the performance of Novosibirsk's social scientists has shown that an unwarrantably small number of them are engaged in research on important present-day problems. Can we not see evidence of the truth of this in the fact, for example, that of the 17 dissertations on party history and philosophy defended in the state university's social science departments during the current school year, not a one dealt with a contemporary problem. Can we continue to accept this. I think not.

The social science instruction our VUZ's are presenting is frequently divorced from the concrete political, social-economic and moral problems agitating today's Soviet man. It must be admitted frankly that our social science departments are still turning in poor performances in their roles as centers of Marxist-Leninist education and communist development for future specialists. In by no means all of these organizations are we seeing created an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, congeniality, good will and adherence to party principle.

Speakers at the party central committee plenum pointed out that our society has now achieved no little in the way of developing ideologically convinced, harmoniously developed, spiritually rich and fulfilled individuals. But this, of course, is not the least reason for us to rest complacently on our laurels. The realities of everyday life will occasionally show us instances of a sort of ideological reject, of a defective ideological product. Our plenum heard mention of plenty of examples of this. It also heard a good number of practical suggestions about how to remedy the situation in one area or another, how we can eliminate the tinsel, the needless ostentation in our ideological and mass-scale political activities. The oblast party committee bureau is going to take all these suggestions under advisement and then give its energetic support to the solid, worthwhile experience.

8963

CSO: 1800/1495

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN LINGUIST ON UNITING FACTOR OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

LD072122 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 2100 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Interview with Mykola Pylynsky, Ukrainian linguist, by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Our country is multinational, with over 100 nations and ethnic groups living within it. Each nation and ethnic group has a language of its own. How do the citizens of different nationalities communicate between themselves in our country?

[Pylynsky] No difficulties exist in the Soviet Union regarding communications between peoples. Soviet people have deliberately and voluntarily selected the Russian language as a language for inter-nationality communications.

Why Russian? First, this is the language of a people whose numerical strength is the largest in the country. Objective historical conditions have also worked in favor of this, mainly the broad economic and cultural relations of the peoples united into a single state--the Soviet Union.

Finally, there is the high level of development and the prestige of the Russian literary language. However, being a means of communication and convergence between peoples, the Russian language at the same time is not a state language, the knowledge of which is compulsory. It fulfills its role in the conditions of complete equality of nations and their languages. Functioning alongside the national languages, the Russian language does not assimilate or elbow them out, but assists and supports them and stimulates their own development.

CSO: 1811/55

REGIONAL

RAYON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS FORM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GROUP

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Georgian Information Bureau: "In Cooperation With Scientists"]

[Text] For the first time in the republic an intraeconomic combine of industrial enterprises of the rayon agro-industrial associations has been created in Gardabani.

The purpose of the new enterprise is the issuance of construction materials for construction and repair of agricultural and domestic facilities in the region. At present its annual capacity consists of a total of approximately one million rubles, but further growth is predicted.

Local resources serve as the raw material for the production of the products: the development of quarries of inert materials and gases has commenced. The wide use of by-products of other industries is outlined, in particular the so called tailings of the Madneulskiy ore-enriching combine, which serve as the filler during preparation of the silicate concrete products. Thus, the production of high quality walling products are set up without application of cement.

"In the beginning stages, scientists were a great help," said combine director L. Lordkipanidze." They were the specialists of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Construction Materials ("GruzNIIstrom") and the Caucasian Institute of Mineral Resources imeni A. A. Tvalchrelidze. By recommendations of co-workers of "GruzNIIstrom" a conveyor press has been installed and is in operation in the production of fine wall blocks, and a line of marble-mosaic and brick-like plate has been put into production.

Specialists of the institute continue the study of local raw material resources and are developing recommendations on prospects for developing the construction materials industry in the region.

12318

CSO: 1830/284

REGIONAL

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES LAW ENFORCEMENT FAILURES, GROWTH OF JUVENILE CRIME

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] To bring to a new level the struggle against anti-social manifestations is the duty and responsibility of party, soviet and law enforcement organs and all of the republic's society.

The successful realization of the great and important tasks presented by the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 14th Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee depends in large part on the circumstances at one labor collective or another and on the moral micro-climate in which its members live and work. In other words, strict state discipline and model social order everywhere and in all ways facilitate the successful implementation of party outlines of economic and social-cultural construction and the most rapid realization of the basic task, which is associated with the further growth of the workers' well-being.

In his speech at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted that: "We often utilize the formula of 'improving the living standard'. However, it is sometimes interpreted in a simplified manner, referring only to the growth in the population's income and the growth in production of consumer goods. In actuality, the concept of the living standard is much broader and richer. It includes the growth in the people's consciousness and culture, including domestic culture, behavior, and that which I would call the culture of rational consumption. Here you will find model social order, healthy, rational nutrition, as well as a high quality of service to the population [with which, as we know, everything is by far not yet in good order]. Here is also the full and proper use of free time from a moral-aesthetic point of view. In a word, everything which together is worthy of being called socialist civilized culture."

Thus, the growth in consciousness of the people, the culture of their behavior, their full use of free time, and a model social order are the necessary components in the concepts of "socialist way of life" and "socialist civilized culture". This is specifically why the struggle for strict observance of the norms of law and morals, for socialist law and order, is the center of attention of our party and of all the Soviet people.

What are the results of this struggle in our republic over the past six months? An analysis of the practical situation testifies to the fact that, unfortunately, no significant progress has been made in the struggle against crime as compared with an analogous period last year. And while on the whole throughout the republic the number of offenses has generally remained at the same level, in a number of cities and rayons it has noticeably increased. This relates primarily to the cities of Rustavi, Gori, Chiatura, Bolnisskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Khashurskiy, Zugdidskiy, Sachkherskiy, Chkhorotskuskii, Gul'ripshskiy, Gal'skiy, Znaurskiy, and certain other rayons. The growth in the number of more dangerous crimes, whose structure is significantly comprised of theft of personal property, is particularly alarming. This indicates primarily that in the cities of Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, Gori, Zugdidi, Chiatura, and in the Gurdzhaanskiy, Zugdidskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and certain other rayons the preventive measures against this type of crime still have serious shortcomings, and that by far not all the forms and methods of prevention work are being used in the struggle against it. The community is also weakly involved in combatting apartment burglaries.

The internal affairs organs of the above-mentioned as well as a number of other cities and rayons in the republic do not maintain the necessary contacts with volunteer public order patrols, do not engage in the systematic education of patrol members, poorly utilize the forces of volunteer public order patrols for raising the level of crime prevention work to a new and higher level. Unfortunately, this important question remains outside the focus of attention of the local party committees and the soviet of people's deputies ispolkoms as well. As a result of such an attitude toward this matter, the growth not only of crimes against property has been noted in a number of places, but also of crimes of a social order, which are a direct consequence of the weakening of the patrol-watch service by the militia and the detachments of volunteer public order patrols assigned to help it.

A certain drop has been observed in certain regions also in the struggle with such a social evil as idleness. The recent reorganization of a number of militia services, the elimination of the crime prevention service, the removal of militia precinct inspectors from the apparatus of the criminal investigation department and their subordination directly to the chiefs of the city and rayon internal affairs organs have led to the situation whereby in some places the precinct sections have been left to themselves. Their answerability has not only not increased, but on the contrary has been reduced. This has led not only to a reduction in the intensity of the struggle against idleness, but also to a deterioration of work in regulating neighborhood and domestic conflicts, in implementing administrative surveillance of previously convicted persons, etc. And once again we must conclude that the individual party committees, the local organs in authority, do not implement necessary control over the work of the law enforcement organs, hold them weakly responsible for gross errors in their work, and do not give any practical aid in solving difficult problems.

We must make particular mention of the complication in the operative situation in a number of places associated with juvenile crime. Its growth is observed

in Gori, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Zavodskiy Rayons, Tbilisi, in Tkibuli, Makharadzevskiy, Bolnisskiy, Tskhaltubskiy, Khobskiy, Kvarel'skiy, Tsiteltskaroyevskiy and certain other rayons. In analyzing the reasons for this negative phenomenon, we cannot help but come to the conclusion that they are conditioned by serious defects in the organization of the comprehensive approach to educational and preventative-prophylactic work among the juveniles and youth. The direct responsibility for this is placed on the local soviets, their ispolkoms, permanent commissions on affairs of minors, and micro-rayon soviets which often weakly and formally implement educational work in the home or place of work and schooling of the young people, which do not show any initiative and insistence in the work of organizing youth special interest clubs, and which poorly control the activity of inspections on the affairs of minors. It must be that the labor collectives place increased responsibility on those parents whose children commit unlawful acts and come into conflict with the law.

An analysis of practical experience shows that in those cases where it is possible to coordinate joint efforts of the party, soviet and law enforcement organs and the community as a whole and to direct them toward combatting a specific type of crime, a break inevitably follows in its course. This was the case when at the beginning of the current year cardinal measures were taken to prevent and reduce the level of road and transport incidents. The achievement of a certain systemic and sequential character in this work could not help but bring positive results. However, there is no basis for complacency. It is by far not everywhere that the heat of the struggle against road-transport incidents is this high. Certain party committees do not carry out directives on operative reaction to every fact of road-transport incidents entailing fatalities. Thus, the Akhalkalakskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Gurdzhaevskiy, Gudautskiy, Ochamchirskiy, and Tsiteltskaroyevskiy raykoms have not once discussed such questions in the past six months, while the Goriyskiy party raykom passed judgment on only one of eleven occurrences with fatal outcomes which took place in the rayon territory.

One of the most important areas of the struggle for model law and order is the work on improving the safety of state and public property from criminal encroachment. However, even in this area in various regions of the republic the battle is being waged with varying intensity. While the Zugdidskiy gorkom and the Zestafonskiy, Zavodskiy and Tbilisi party raykoms exhibited offensiveness and lack of compromise in exposing the facts of misappropriation of socialist property, on the part of certain other party committees there was no such vigilance and strength of principle. This allowed the plunderers to operate over a prolonged period of time. It should be noted that, in conducting the misappropriation of socialist property at the Anagskiy Wine Plant in the Signakhskiy Rayon, at the Bolnisskiy and Kaspiskiy Canning Plants, in the produce procurement organizations of the Gal'skiy, Sukhumskiy and Khobskiy Rayons, at the consumer goods shops of the Tbilisi enterprises--Mechanical Plant No 2, Type-casting Plant imeni Kamo, Casting Equipment Plant imeni Kalinin and others, the misappropriators acted in full view of the labor collectives and the communists of the enterprises and organizations, who were unable to show the necessary vigilance, to stop the crime in time, at its very inception.

The serious shortcomings noted in the struggle for further reinforcement of socialist law and order are the result of significant omissions and errors, and in other cases even clear abuse on the part of chief workers in individual law enforcement organs, among which we must name primarily the law enforcement organs of the Signakhskiy, Sachkheriskiy, Kaspiskiy, and a number of other rayons. The organization of work in investigating committed crimes, the activity of the criminal investigation apparatus and the investigative service are not always satisfactory and in many cases leave much to be desired. Despite the fact that the Procurator's Office of the Georgian SSR and the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs have recently begun stepping up work on exposing crimes concealed from the state, the very presence of such facts testifies to the fact that the work of the law enforcement organs in these areas has not yet been placed at the required level, and that the local party committees have weak control over it.

To more precisely coordinate joint efforts by the party, soviet and law enforcement organs aimed at further strengthening socialist law and order, to involve the community more fully in the struggle against antisocial manifestations, to achieve a more goal-oriented and principled increase in its activity--these are the tasks stemming from the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and they must be successfully realized in the near future. The offense against those who transgress our laws, who hinder us from living and working in a normal way, must be conducted on the widest possible front.

12322

CSO: 1830/392

REGIONAL

UZBEK STATE PRICING COMMITTEE CHIEF ON UPDATING COTTON PRICING SYSTEM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by N. Tadzhiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR state pricing committee:
"A New Impulse to Initiative"]

[Text] The state is allocating large sums for strengthening the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and for increasing their interest in the end results of their work, particularly product quality. The purchase prices for agricultural products are being increased, with an unchanged level of retail prices for food products and products for public consumption produced from agricultural raw materials. The updating of purchase prices is given an important place in the system of measures for realizing the USSR Food Program.

Based on the recommendations of the Uzbek SSR State Pricing Committee prepared jointly with interested ministries, departments and organizations, in January the government of the republic ratified new increased purchase prices for milk, cattle for beef, vegetables, fruits, table grapes and dried fruit.

Particularly comprehensive work is being conducted on updating the purchase prices for cotton. Let us turn to the past. In 1969 the purchase prices for it were increased by 15 percent, and in 1974 again by 5 percent for the medium-fiber varieties. In 1975, markups were introduced for delivery of raw cotton over the plan to replace the previously existing markups for exceeding the average three-year level. In 1976 the prices were increased by 2 percent and a markup was established for improving the quality of machine-picked cotton. The last increase in purchase prices, averaging 12 percent, was introduced in accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Had these price increases not been instituted, as early as 1978 in the republic as a whole the payment of cotton would not have covered its production costs.

Despite the systematic increase in the crop yield of cotton, its cost of production is increasing. This is explained primarily by the increase in the wage level for agricultural labor, by the increased expenditures associated with introduction of new less arable lands and the improvement of the reclaimed state of long-cultivated ones, by the maintenance of the natural soil productivity, and by considerable investments for supplementing the fixed production and non-production capital.

The differentiation of purchase prices for cotton throughout the three zones which has been in effect until the present time was generally formulated 19 years ago and weakly corresponds to the new conditions of land and water use, as well as to the agricultural technical equipment. The difference between the first and third zones by varieties of cotton comprised only 6-7 percent, while the difference in the level of its production cost fluctuated up to 70 percent or more. Therefore it was practically impossible to balance out the economic capacities in the management of cotton-growing and the number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses operating at a loss increased.

This problem became most acute in connection with the transition this year to the new order of acceptance and payment for machine-picked raw cotton. The essence of this order is that acceptance and payment will be made strictly according to industrial grades, whereas before all first group machine-picked cotton (I, II, III industrial grades) was priced in accordance with the price for first grade hand-picked cotton. In other words, unified purchase prices are being introduced for hand- and machine-picked raw cotton and the payment is now placed in direct dependence on its quality. A 50 percent markup over the purchase price will be paid not for overfulfillment of the plan, but for an increase over the average level achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Last year the farms of the Bukharskiy, Namanganskiy and Surkhandar'inskiy Oblasts were changed over to the new conditions of acceptance and payment. The experience has proven to be fully substantiated.

Considering all this, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have decided in favor of further differentiation of purchase prices. This differentiation provides for five zones, with the price difference between the marginal zones brought to 20 percent. The first and second zones correspond to the former first zone, the third--to the second, and the fourth and fifth--to the former third zone.

We must stress in particular that the first zone is provided for farms with exceptionally unfavorable production conditions, primarily for sovkhoses on newly arable lands with saline and other heavy soils.

The question of relating a specific farm to a price zone according to the new system was solved with consideration of the average 1979-1981 indicators of production cost, product quality, profits and profitability of the cotton culture. Indicators of crop yield, labor wages, available capital and power, available manpower and other economic information for the individual farms were also considered. Therefore, individual kolkhozes and sovkhoses which, let us say, were in the former first zone were relegated to the new third zone and vice versa.

Thus, the kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in the Dzhambayskiy Rayon of Samarkand Oblast was transferred from the first zone to the third. Last year it received 1,954,000 rubles from the sale of raw cotton. According to the new purchase prices for the third zone and the new conditions of acceptance and payment,

the earnings for the same volume and quality of raw cotton would have comprised 2,407,000 rubles. The kolkhoz would have received an additional 453,000 rubles, or 23.1 percent more.

The introduction of the new system fully eliminates the non-profitability of raw cotton production in the kolkhozes also in the second and subsequent zones--in the sovkhozes. However, due to the high production cost of raw cotton in the 61 sovkhozes of the first zone, where conditions are the most unfavorable and the purchase prices are higher than in other zones, the unprofitability will be retained. Their economy will be maintained by markups to the purchase prices.

Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes will show profitability within the margins of from 20 to 40 percent. Throughout the republic as a whole this indicator will increase to 25.2 percent as opposed to 14.2 percent average for the years 1979-1981. In the Karakalpak ASSR the profitability will be increased from 6.8 to 24 percent, in the Andizhan Oblast--from 4.4 to 18 percent, in the Dzhizak Oblast--from 0.8 to 14.4 percent, and in the Surkhandar' Oblast--from 4.4 to 16 percent. In practice it is not anticipated that the profitability will exceed these figures by 5-10 percent due to the payment of markups to farms operating at a loss or at low profitability.

Under the new conditions, the profit of the farms and their profitability indicator are directly dependent on the product quality, since the prices for the first industrial grades are increased more than for the third grade. The price on the fourth grade has been left unchanged.

Let us take, for example, the "Leninchi" sovkhoz in Bozskiy Rayon of Andizhan Oblast, which was left in the first price zone. In 1976 it sold 56.6 percent first grade raw cotton to the state, 5.6 percent second grade, 27.4 percent third grade, and 10.4 percent fourth grade. According to last year's results, the ratio of industrial grades comprised 19.5, 0.01, 40.3 and 40.19 percent respectively, and the earnings were equal to 5,055,000 rubles. However, according to the new purchase prices the earnings for this cotton would have comprised 5,605,000 rubles, or 549,000 rubles more. However, if last year the farm had retained its 1976 level of quality, then the earnings would have increased to 7,942,000 rubles--41 percent more. This means that the income of the sovkhoz from improvement in quality would have exceeded several times over the earnings obtained directly as a result of an increase in the purchase prices.

The amount of income will also be associated with the varieties of cotton plants sown, since the purchase prices on them have been increased in unequal proportions. For "Uychi", "Farkhad" and "Ok olty'n" they have been increased by an average of 18 percent, for "108-F" by 14 percent, and for "Tashkent-1" by only 9.9 percent.

The markups to purchase prices on the products produced by kolkhozes and sovkhozes operating at low profitability or at a loss will primarily serve to strengthen and elevate their economies. On the whole throughout the Uzbek SSR the overall sum of appropriations for the payment of these markups

comprises 165 million rubles. Of these, 87 million have been appropriated for cotton, and the remaining funds are for other plant-growing and animal husbandry products.

We must remember that the fixing and payment of markup sums are not stable for 1983-1985. The markup sum appropriated for one farm or another is computed for the plan volumes of product procurement and is verified only at the moment the markups are introduced. The amount of the markup itself, however, is established computed per unit of production. Therefore the actual sum of the markup depends only on the amount of product sold. It may be greater or less, depending on the actual sale in the accounting year.

In conclusion we would like to mention one other thing. Certain practical workers maintain that the differentiation of purchase prices is implemented to balance out the profitability of farms. This is not true. Profitability is the end result of all the management activity of the kolkhoz or sovkhov on the production and sale of the product. It also depends on objective farm management conditions and on the work of the collectives in the accounting year. To compensate for the negligence of some with the success of others is poor differentiation. Prices are used to balance out not the profitability, but the economic capacities of the farm management, and we must not forget such basic means of increasing [profitability] as reduction in production costs and improvement of product quality.

The transfer of farms to the new increased purchase prices and the implementation of markups for them for produced agricultural products is a clear manifestation of concern by the party and the government for the steady increase in agriculture in the republic. Undoubtedly, they will evoke a strong impulse of creative initiative and activity by workers in the field. In order to obtain maximal effectiveness, it is necessary to ensure the further improvement in the level of management in the kolkhozes and sovkhovs, to increase the responsibility of the cadres for the assigned task, to seek out and put into action internal reserves for increasing production and improving the quality of agricultural products, and to wage an all-out struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

12322

CSO: 1830/395

REGIONAL

PROCURACY DISCOVERS 'RARE CASE' OF PLANT MISMANAGEMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 May 83 p 2

[Article by N. Bystrova: "From the Factory to Scrap Metal: a Mismanagement Suit"]

[Text] If a machine-tool worker were told that the machines created by his hands would be immediately consigned to scrap metal, he would interpret it as a horrible dream. But, as it turns out, this situation, or something very close to this situation, is possible. The materials of a criminal case examined not long ago in a People's Court tell of this.

The "Leninabadsel'mash" factory of union subordination, located in Nau, makes cultivators. Since the request for them is great, there also exists the necessity of constantly expanding production, replacing old equipment and improving the technological process. The state does not take into consideration expenditures and ensures the plant in every way possible all necessities. For example, something was needed in the internal grinding machine, and the Voronezh machine building plant supplied it. An automatic thermoplastic machine was dispatched by the Khmel'nitskiy machine tool factory located a distance of many hundreds of kilometers from Nau.

And the suppliers didn't know that irresponsible people were in charge of their products and that they were practically taken from the railroad station platform to the scrap metal pile.

An unattractive picture arose before the senior inspector of the Leninabad Oblast procurator's office, counsellor of justice R. Yusupovyy, when he arrived at the factory warehouse. Strictly speaking, there were no warehouses as such. Machines, rolled metal, equipment and other valuable items were piled up at the loading and unloading dock, open to the elements. They lay there for a long time, and naturally, fell into disrepair. And all this was carried out under the leadership of and with the agreement of the plant director S.M. Barakov, the chief engineer A. Ya. Volkov, the deputy director S.S. Gaffarov and the chief of the mechanical engineering section M. Sh. Makhkamov. Here is why these three officials of the enterprise turned up on the defendants' bench.

"Volkov, A. Ya. and Makhkamov, M. Sh.," the prosecutor's findings say, "being responsible for timely modernization of equipment and ensuring its qualitative installation and testing, carried out their duties in a criminally slack manner." And further: "Volkov, Gaffarov and Makhkamov, entering into criminal collusion, for the purposes of creating the appearance of success in fulfilling the plan for capital investments, improved its indicators, set into place a deception of the government, making an addition in the government account."

The crime which the responsible officials of the factory carried out, frankly speaking, is a rare phenomenon. Therefore, they are receiving for their actions the most severe judgment. Here is the essence of the matter.

In October 1978, in response to an order from the "Leninabadsel'mash" plant, a machine of the model DA-3130 worth 23,200 rubles was sent from the Khmel'nitskiy machine tool factory. The machine lay on the dock a long time. They remembered about it only in March 1981, but not in order to mount it and put it into operation. Neither Volkov nor Makhkamov directed the installation of the machine. A brigade of metal workers installed it in the forge press section with crude destruction of the technological mounting. As later became apparent, the workers did not switch on the water cooler of the hydraulic system which led to its getting out of order. Already on 29 March of the same year the factory committee declared the machine unrepairable and not suitable for use. And after two days it was assigned and subsequently given over for scrap metal.

Thereafter, events developed in a new direction. Since the enterprise has not fulfilled its quota in volume of capital investments, its leaders, having estimated the value of the machine assigned to scrap metal, decided not to miss the opportunity and to improve the planning indicators. To this end, by directive of Volkov, Gaffarov, and Makhkamov, the equipment engineer from the capital construction department of the factory, A. Yedgarov, composed on 31 March 1981 a fictitious document on mounting the machine. On the same date a document showing the entry of the machine into use was drawn up. Now it had become established that the machine was suitable for operation; then, after two days of proper operating order, it was declared unserviceable. The signatures of all parties appear on both documents. Thus, in the government accounts for March 1981 for planning indicators for the volume of capital investments are augmented by 23,200 rubles. This sum is also included in the yearly report.

Such a fate also befell a rotary-table milling machine, model LG-22, with a value of 22,140 rubles. For nearly three years it lay on the dock. In May 1981 they decided to install it in one of the sectors. The clumsy supervision in mounting, the absence of direction by specialists led to the machine being deformed during startup; a crack appeared in its frame, its instrumentation panel was broken. On 29 June the factory committee declared this machine unserviceable also. It also was consigned to scrap metal. With the knowledge of Volkov, Gaffarov and Makhkamov, it was included in the government accounts.

The eyewash fell from the hands, and the leadership of the factory continued to engage in additions even in 1982. In order that the planning indicators would appear more favorably, fictitious documents were composed on the installations of equipment worth 280 and 400 rubles. In sum, between 1980-1982, additions for the factory comprised approximately 77,000 rubles.

For the criminally negligent relationship to the fulfillment of service responsibilities and for the additions, Volkov and Gaffarov were sentenced by the Leninabad Oblast court on 18 April of this year to a year and a half, and Makhkamov to a year of correctional labor, with the withholding of 20 percent of their wages as a government levy. The court decreed also the recovery from the defendants of material damages caused by the crime.

But there is another side to this affair. As the investigation showed, many members of the labor collective were drawn into the orbit of the criminal activity of the responsible persons of the factory. The incompetent installation of the machines, the subsequent removal and conversion into scrap metal were done under the eyes and with the participation of many laborers. But no one informed the investigative agencies about this. Fear of spoiling the relationship turned out to be stronger than the feeling of care for the people's welfare.

Eyewash, facts of bad management show a negative moral influence in the collective; in the workers a disrespectful relationship to the law is formed, a false representation of permissible deception and other abuses on the job are engendered. What are a couple of domestically produced machines! By the fault of the former director of the factory A.I. Vasyanin, the current director S.M. Barakov and the chief engineer A. Ya Volkov, 500-ton imported presses at a cost of 277,000 rubles, acquired by the plant in 1978 were incomplete. Their units and components were scattered about the factory, subject to damage, measures to protect them not having been taken. And in fact, this equipment is extremely necessary to the factory. Over the course of nine years the structure of a new production shop has been here, or more precisely stated, has been strewn around here.

The materials of the criminal affair revealed also the soulless relationship of the administrative workers to the needs of the workers. In the plant the necessary working conditions were not created, the production sections were maintained in unsanitary conditions, the shops were not heated in the winter, the equipment was not ventilated.

In conjunction with the law for the purpose of removing causes and conditions conducive to crime, a resolution has been introduced in the All-Union Industrial Association for Manufacture of Machines for Cotton Growing and Silkworm Breeding. It appears that the leader of the association, R.R. Safarov, will give the principal evaluation with a summarization in the presentation of the facts and the role played by the director of the factory, S.M. Barakov, who until now occupied this post.

REGIONAL

TAMBOV OBKOM CHIEF DISCUSSES WORK WITH LETTERS

[Editorial Report] PM080959--Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 September 1983 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word interview with A.A. Khomyakov, first secretary of Tambov CPSU Obkom, by own correspondent V. Kolobov, under the heading "A Channel of Living Communication," on the subject of work with working people's letters. Khomyakov discusses the increase in the number of letters from Tambov Oblast citizens to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other central organs and the obkom itself, and notes that "an obkom plenum laid down a concrete program for work with working people's letters and statements by the entire oblast party organization." Asked whether "practical changes in the life of the oblast or any particular labor collective have occurred as a result of letters examined by the party obkom," Khomyakov observes that "in recent years, every single plenum and bureau obkom session has discussed issues raised in letters from Communists and nonparty people," and notes that the letters themselves have changed recently. "For instance, the number of repeat complaints has been halved compared with last year. In the first 7 months of this year not one complaint about unlawful dismissal from work has come in from any of the oblast's 10 rayons. There are fewer letters than formerly about delays in resettling people from temporary housing, about embezzlements and abuses, and about improving housing conditions for veterans of the Great Patriotic War and the families of the fallen."

Khomyakov goes on to state: "Last year 266 people were expelled from the party and a number of Communists were given severe party reprimands for abuses of their official position, negligence toward their duties, drunkenness, embezzlement, bribe-taking, and other misdemeanors, a significant proportion of which were reported in letters."

The interview goes on to discuss measures to avoid letters being needlessly sent to central organs, including the holding of "open letter days" and meetings between leaders of oblast and rayon organizations and working people. Agreeing that many letters from Tambov Oblast concerning housing, Khomyakov notes that "much has been done" in recent years, though the oblast still has shortcomings in housing construction, and he criticizes officials who "make promises and then get lost in red tape." He names two housing construction and installation officials who are the "record holders" for complaints about housing, and noted that "neither Oktyabrskiy party raykom nor the Tambov gorkom has given a principled assessment of their behavior,"

though "such an attitude to letters should be assessed not merely as an instance of leaders forgetting their official duty, but as conduct bordering on the suppression of criticism." To conclude the interview, Khomyakov states: "The measures we are undertaking inspire confidence that every party worker and every leader will regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward working people's letters as his duty to the people and the party and will treat them in the way that a Communist should treat criticism and self-criticism.

CSO: 1800/1631

REGIONAL

CHIEF OF UKRAINIAN MVD 'ANTI-THEFT' BUREAU WARNS OF THIEVERY, LAX CONTROLS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by A. Ishchenko, chief of the UkSSR MVD Administration for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, major-general of the militia: "Why the Thief Is Such a Die-Hard -- Law and Order Is a Common Concern"]

[Text] Every year the real income of the Soviet people increases and the material and nonmaterial riches of the country grow. The majority of our citizens enjoy the fruits of their labor and they deserve to. But there are also those who manage to give a little less and snatch a little more from society. More stringent control of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption is needed. Otherwise loopholes will develop for thieves and parasites, bribe-takers and speculators--those who live off the honest labor of others.

Why, for example, do many workers and employees in the meat and dairy, food, and fruit and vegetable industries take meat, milk, butter, sour cream, and confectionary products home from enterprises? And here is what is surprising --in shops where products are stolen it is not always possible to detect the shortage. It turns out that some norms for writing off raw materials and finished products in these sectors have long since become outdated. Therefore, the economically responsible persons are able to cover up the economic losses and also, of course, the thieves themselves, very easily.

Is it possible this is not known in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, in the Ministry of Food Industry, and in other departments? It is known; after all, the law enforcement organs have informed them about it more than once. Nevertheless, they do not take timely measures, even though they have at their disposal services which are supposed to watch over the effectiveness of existing norms.

So-called petty theft has spread in enterprises of other sectors also. And typically, thieves do not operate in secret, but in front of foremen, brigade leaders, and managers of stores and workshops. Middle-level managers know very well which workers are misappropriating products. It would seem that stopping violations of the law is their first duty. But by no means all of them carry out this duty. Even they do not consider it shameful to take

some little thing from the enterprise. But petty theft is not as harmless as it may seem at first glance; it results in great losses for the national economy. The Boroviches, a married couple who worked at the Tysmenitsa Fur Association in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, stole rabbit furs from the enterprise for two years. They sewed hats from the skins and semifinished products, sold them in the market-place, and bought up valuables with the money they had made. The sum of the valuables and the illegally acquired money amounted to 64,000 rubles. The offenders were held criminally responsible.

Those thieves who intentionally evade the law, who think about their criminal activities beforehand, use more refined methods of theft. To camouflage them, they employ special knowledge in the areas of technology, commodity science, and accounting.

An example of this is the clever scheme of manager Zhurba of the pelmeni shop of dining hall No 103 of the Nikolayev Restaurant and Cafe Association and some of her co-workers. Violating the procedure for preparing "belyashi" [meat pies], they replaced part of the meat in the stuffing with flour and onion and from the material that was "economized" in this way they made unrecorded products. They sold them in the kiosk and, needless to say, took the money. Nor did the fictitious invoices, which were destroyed after the extra "belyashi" were sold, help the thieves. Manager Zhurba, cooks Litvinova, Nikolenko, Rudenko, and Chabanova, and clerks Sadovnikova, Goncharuk, and Sheptelish appeared in court and received their deserved punishment. As is evident, the mechanism of the crime was not only carefully worked out, it was set in motion by the shop manager who, one might say, acted as the director of the play of her subordinates.

We must repeatedly talk about the duty of managers who are specially responsible for safeguarding socialist property. But sometimes managers close their eyes to the thieves' actions and take the position of outside observers. Some even make deals with the criminals.

A group of thieves operating in the Berdichevskiy Rayon Consumer Society of Zhitomir Oblast was headed by director Zavadskiy of the food combine. Manager Kolomiyets of the slaughterhouse, manager Galin of the storehouse, and manager Ivanov of the refrigeration unit took an active part in the theft. The intrigue was perpetrated with the connivance of Tsymbalyuk, a representative of the rayon consumer society, who was cajoled by bribes. The amount of money stolen from the state pocket was considerable. More than 200,000 rubles in cash was confiscated, along with deposits in the amount of 60,000 rubles; about 100 articles of jewelry, 11 motor vehicles, and a large number of carpets, fur articles, and crystal were inventoried. The criminals received their just desserts; Tsymbalyuk was sentenced to 10 years loss of freedom, while his accomplices await severe punishment.

Law enforcement organs are intensifying the fight against mercenary crimes. The public is actively helping in this. People's patrols, Komsomol operative detachments, and volunteers from militia organs are doing a great deal of preventive work. At the same time, in our opinion, one must consider preservation of socialist property one of the basic indicators of the

economic activity of enterprises and organizations. The guilty ones must be punished morally and financially for squandering public property. First of all such sanctions must be applied to managers.

Accounts clerks and accountants must put serious obstacles in the way of thieves. They are obligated to monitor precise management of documents and to control rational expenditure of money and material valuables. But among them one finds unscrupulous people who instead of this deliberately confuse accounts and "cook up" fictitious documents in order to hide the theft. Chief accountant Kovalyuk of the Shepetovka Interkolkhoz Construction Administration in Khmel'nitskiy Oblast and cashier Konoplyanko were sentenced to long prison terms. In the course of three years they accumulated more than 24,000 rubles by using forged checks.

In similar instances an inspector stands in the way of dishonest people. On the whole that is the case. But here too there are particular problems. We are speaking of increasing the effectiveness of the work of department control-inspection services. The fact is that ministry and departmental inspectors do not always give a principled evaluation of violations of financial and state discipline; they hide them, trying not to "wash dirty linen in public." It is no accident that among this group are some who make deals with thieves.

For example, Yarotskiy, chief of the control-inspection department of the Vinnitsa Meat Industry Production Association, obstructed an inspection, shielding the thieves who had been operating in the Barskiy poultry combine. When the criminals nevertheless appeared in court, he fraudulently tried to act as public defender for the "fast dealers."

Here is another case. Senior inspector Tester of the repair-construction trust of the Transcarpathian Oblast department of municipal services, by contrast, carefully carried out inspections of subordinate organizations. But then he used cases of abuse as a means of blackmail and extortion of bribes, for which he was sentenced to a 13-year prison term.

These examples testify to the weak areas in departmental-control activity. It seems that the time has come to heighten the responsibility of association and ministry managers for violations in the system of control services.

At the same time it is necessary to consider questions of improving the very system of departmental control. Is it not better to subordinate ministry and departmental inspectors directly to control-inspection departments of the oblast level and central apparatus of the sectorial ministry? In our opinion, the structure of the control-inspection administration of the UkSSR Ministry of Finance, which has been proven in practice, is most acceptable. The UkSSR Ministry of Domestic Services tried to comply with such a system three years ago. They discussed making the inspector a staff employee of the oblast administration rather than being subordinate to, let us say, the director of a rayon combine. However, no final decision has been made up to now. It seems this is an unjustified delay.

Carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of our party, internal affairs organs and all Soviet people are actively struggling against mismanagement and for stronger labor and production discipline. The smallest deviations from the law in distributing material benefits bring about negative consequences and hinder effective management.

We must not allow selfishness to make its way. Every Soviet person should approach the struggle against those who steal socialist property from this point of view.

12424

CSO: 1800/1532

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SCHOOLS USE LITERARY CLASSICS IN ATHEIST INSTRUCTION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by L. Koyalene, methodologist, Republic Advanced Training Institute for Teachers: "In Co-Authorship with the Writer--On Atheist Indoctrination of Pupils"]

[Text] As usual, the literature lesson begins with a check of the homework assignment. Its subject for today--oral folklore.

"Let us see who was able to find the most interesting, figurative proverbs and sayings about religion and its ministers," the teacher turns to the youngsters. And right here hands are raised impatiently--they all are ready to answer!

"A priest flays the dead and the living...."

"Landlords and Roman Catholic priests are from the same nest of fledgelings...."

"Prayer alone will not sate you...."

But selecting sayings is still not everything. Each one who answers should explain it: what does it contain--public approval or condemnation? What features of the ministers of the church are generalized in one or another of them? What would happen to people if they only prayed, asking God for favors...? Thus, in analyzing popular folklore--proverbs, fairy tales, and Russian epics, the fifth-graders learn to understand the true essence of religion.

The literature lesson with an atheistic slant has become a regular phenomenon in the Shal'chininkay secondary school. Teachers are aware of the importance and necessary for the work in this direction when studying any subject and when becoming familiar with the works of each classical writer. All truly people's writers were carriers of instructive ideas and, in one measure or another, denouncers of religious evil. It is only necessary to direct the attention of the pupils precisely to these parts in their works. And the literature lesson will also become a lesson on atheism at the same time.

Examples of such a synthesis of atheistic indoctrination and the teaching of literature can also be found in the work experience of teachers of the Eyshishkes

secondary school. Thus, in studying with the children the creativity of M.V. Lomonosov, teachers V. Starikovitch and V. Gorbatenko note without fail that the great thinker of the past, scientist, and poet directed the force of his poetic word against ministers of religious worship and the church myth of the creation of the world, and they attentively read with the pupils the satire "Hymn to a Beard"--a witty and caustic exposure of the clergy.

In accomplishing the teacher's assignment the schoolchildren analyze from atheist positions Pushkin's "Tale of the Priest and his Worker Balda," a description of a church service by Troyekurov in the story "Dubrovskiy," the poem of N.A. Nekrasov, "Moroz--Red Nose," Nekrasov verses full of spirit, and the creative works of Yu. Zhemayte and B. Sruoga.

The play by A.M. Gor'kiy, "In the Depths," does not conduct a direct, straightforward conversation about religion and its ministers. There are no likenesses of atheists and carriers of instructive ideas here. But there is--and the teacher stresses this without fail--the exposure of evil which is borne by non-resistance and passivity and the exposure of those who are comforted by Luke's lies. And this, in essence, is refutation of the evangelical teaching of long suffering and submissiveness.

Exposures of this type are useful and topical: for even today there are "consoleers," hunters of human souls, who try to subordinate to their influence the youth which has not yet become sufficiently strong. Therefore, the molding of a materialistic world outlook through the principles of sciences, that is, through general educational subjects which are taught to the pupils in school, is a leading theme of school education work. Each teacher reviews the program of his subject from the standpoint of scientific atheism. For it is namely he, the teacher, who is one of the central figures in this most complex ideological struggle for the youthful souls.

Someone may doubt that the teacher of literature has great possibilities for this: "Here the exact sciences--physics, chemistry, and biology, can do more. By their very essence they bear the refutation of religious myths." It would appear that this is incorrect. The teacher of literature has not a bit fewer possibilities than physicists and biologists! There the weapons of the teacher-atheist are experience and experiment, here--the force of the artistic word. And if experience influences reason and the youngster's logical and speculative perception of the surrounding world, figurativeness and emotionality of a literary work influence the youthful soul which perceives good and evil just as keenly. And it should not be forgotten: this influence at times is stronger than the logically rigorous scientific conclusions.

The work of Soviet writers serve as a great help in the atheistic work of the literature teacher. But if the creativity of V. Mayakovskiy--a convinced atheist and expositor of the church--is studied in sufficient detail in the course of the secondary school, many books by Soviet authors which carry an atheistic charge of tremendous force (such as "Chudotvornaya" [Miracle-Working] by F. Tendryakov and "Poka khotya by odin u altarya" [Even if One Is Alone at the Altar for the Present] by V. Radaytis) do not enter the literature program. And here the literature teachers use extra-curricular work to familiarize

pupils with them: this includes optional work on the subject, to which almost all pupils of parallel classes are attracted, or a detailed discussion of the book during study at atheist clubs. By the way, literary discussions at such lessons can and should become one of the most interesting and popular forms of work. Lectures, reports, papers, and the decorating of atheist corners, of course, are also needed and important, but the youngsters' participation in them is often passive and insufficiently on a mass scale while discussion involves many pupils in the conversation simultaneously. And the truth which is born in an argument is more convincing than all didactic discourses.

The interest in religion which some youngsters have is most often the result of unstable views and the predominating influence of a religious environment in the family. The school should counter the traditions and the narrow little world of a believing family with a life which is bright, interesting, and filled with events and should open the road to the world at large. Such a world, full of exciting events is unfolded before the youngster by a book. Having made the necessary materialistic accentuations, the literature teacher in co-authorship with the classical writer or our contemporary author must without fail help the young person to see this world.

6367

CSO: 1800/1499

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SCHOOL STUDIES ATHEIST WORK WITH YOUNGER STUDENTS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 May 83 p 2

[Article by R. Slanchyauskene, teacher, Pasvalis secondary school: "On the Lesson and After" On Atheist Indoctrination of Pupils"]

[Text] In accomplishing our most important task--the molding of a comprehensively developed personality, our school allots an important place to atheistic indoctrination. We have created a council for the coordination of atheist work with the goal of conducting this work systematically rather than from case to case. The most important element in the training and indoctrination of the children is classtime. It is precisely during class that the pupils receive profound materialistic knowledge on nature and society. In our collective, the opinion that apparently science and knowledge by themselves seem to form a materialist world outlook automatically has been overcome. In our work, we clearly differentiate the concepts: science--an objective social value, and world outlook--a subjective category.

In explaining various phenomena, without fail the teachers point out that they can be interpreted from idealistic as well as from materialist positions. We consider such a method for molding a world outlook the most correct. And for this important element in the upbringing of the pupils not to be dependent on the teacher's personality (with the unity of the general line, one teacher devotes more attention to the given question, another--less, and still others are not concerned by it at all), we introduced a special column in the lesson plan--aspects of atheist indoctrination during classtime.

We attach special significance to the atheist indoctrination of pupils in the lower grades. And this is not by chance. Because, unfortunately, one still encounters the opinion that due to changed social conditions, atheist indoctrination in the lower grades has ceased to be urgent since the majority of the youngsters have not experienced religious influence and atheism may only stimulate an unhealthy interest in questions of the church. The supporters of such assertions assume that if we do not speak of religion, the children will grow up to be non-believers by themselves. Of course, one cannot agree with this. For the present, religion exists and each person encounters this phenomenon to one degree or another. It is the task of the school to prepare the pupils for such an encounter. And this should be done as early as possible, in the elementary grades while, as N.K. Krupskaya said, the teacher is the greatest authority for the child.

In addition, even at this age some of the children already have some incorrect notions about the world which appeared under the influence of religiously attuned older family members. This is also shown by studies which we have conducted. One third-grader writes that he is very afraid of hell because there the devils pour boiling tar on people. His grandmother told him about this. Another of his friends of the same age learned from the same source that God sees all and hears all and at Christmas everyone celebrates his birthday. A third asserts that God created everything; therefore, there are many mushrooms and berries in the forest.

Approximately every other year we conduct unique studies in the school, the goal of which is to establish what the true ideas of the children are, what they think of them, and how they are able to use their knowledge. I want to stress that we do not draw up our questionnaires for such studies. The main support in this matter consists of life situations which pertain to religion. As a rule, we conduct the generalization of results at open party meetings. In the current training year we conducted talks with all 1,450 pupils of the 1st-11th grades and tried to distinguish the following groups: convinced, or active atheists, spontaneous atheists, non-believers, indifferent, doubters, and those who fell under the influence of believers. In beginning the studies, we devote special attention to the psychological preparation of the pupils for this work.

The overwhelming majority of our pupils, having mastered a little theoretical knowledge in various subjects, strive to employ it in practice, participating actively in public activity and the work of various study groups and faculties. In the school are also two study groups of young atheists. Children of the 1st-7th grades are occupied in the first group, and of the 7th-11th grades--in the second. The main task of these study groups is to train active atheists and young lecturers who are able not only to defend their materialist world outlook but also to attract to their side comrades who have fallen under the influence of religion. We constantly seek new, unborring work forms. In particular, from television we borrowed such an approach like a session of a club of experts, who must mobilize to questions--what?, where?, and when?--both knowledge and keenness of wit and the ability to think logically and to argue one's conclusions. Of course, we do not copy, but only borrow the idea. The questions which we ask require much knowledge. In answering them, one should provide vast argumentation. We agreed that all participants should speak regardless of whether they can answer one or another question correctly. Our main goal is to urge them to think and to learn to defend their opinions.

The participating members of the study groups collect the material which they need for the subject and classify it by sections: "The bible from the scientific point of view," "The Vatican and religious extremism," "Anti-religious stories," and "People who have broken with religion." The children independently prepare short talks which they give before their comrades. The most difficult problem for the young speakers is the independent search for answers to questions which have arisen and the independent use of available knowledge. And this occurs because, unfortunately, in the schools the teachers still do much instead of the children. This is so because it's faster, because then no doubts arise--just so the pupil has the correct answer. This is a fallacious

path! Knowledge which is assimilated in this manner cannot be transformed into conviction. Only an independent search makes thinking more active. Therefore, we try to see that encyclopedias, reference books, dictionaries, periodicals, and special literature--that all these have become daily textbooks for the children. In this way, the ability and requirement to seek the answer and not use what is ready and learned by heart are developed.

The rayon newspaper DARBAS helps the school in the organization of atheist work. From its pages our young atheists share their thoughts concerning the groundlessness of religious dogmas. We value very much these public, printed statements of the children since a note in a newspaper is already a deed which testifies to the formation of the character as well as of a world outlook. The following was said in one such note by our young author: "I stood firm and feared neither God, nor the devil, nor my grandmother." The psychological significance of these words is very great: for it is most difficult to oppose a person close to you, all the more so for a child.

In our school weeks devoted to atheist measures, which are concluded by the thematic soiree, "Man--the creator of everything," have become a tradition. Here, we strive to turn attention to the fact that criticism of religious dogmas is not hatred toward believers and ministers of religion and not hostility toward them. In this work, we are guided by the Lenin instruction, the essence of which is to respect any sincere conviction and no views should be inculcated forcibly.

Taking the opportunity, I want to touch on such a question as the atheist enlightenment of parents. In setting up training of this type for the fathers and mothers of our pupils in our school, we conducted a survey among them to learn which topics interest them for talks. As the results of this survey showed, a considerable portion of the parents believe that lectures on atheism are useless to them. The collectives in which the fathers and mothers of our pupils are working should help the school to overcome the parents' incorrect attitude toward atheist education.

6367

CSO: 1800/1499

REGIONAL

NEW LITHUANIAN FILM REFUTES CLAIMS OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by S. Kovas in the column "Documentary Films": "A Refutation of Slander"]

[Text] Every now and then voices are heard saying that recent Lithuanian documentary filming lacks controversy and sharp, vital clashes, that many films rather are descriptive in nature. The new documentary film-essay, "Don't Tell Lies", entirely based precisely upon the sharpest of ideological clashes and extremely current in its nature, sounds like a rather fitting response to critical remarks of this kind.

It is well known that hostile propaganda against our republic, based upon slanderous fabrications, specifically upon the "thesis" of supposedly existing facts of persecution of religion in Soviet Lithuania, has become especially strong in the reactionary emigrant press recently. Consistently refuting the slander, script writers Yu. Anichas and E. Aukshtikal'nis, and producer V. Imbrasas, boldly join in the battle of ideas going on in the modern world.

"Don't Tell Lies" is a film simple and easy to understand in its language, and its journalistic incandescence depends upon a logically constructed system of questions and answers, arguments and counter-arguments, strokes and counter-strokes. In response to the malicious hissing of the overseas press about "the plans of Moscow" to destroy the Catholic Church in Lithuania altogether, the screen offers us facts, only facts: A film chronicle, giving a memorable description of the Shyauliyay Polish Roman Catholic Church destroyed by the war--and reconstructed, scenes of the restoration of the stained glass windows of the Rokishkis Polish Roman Catholic Church, and scenes of a church service in one of the 630 Polish Roman Catholic Churches presently functioning in Lithuania. Naturally, we reserve the right to anti-religious propaganda, and it is just as natural that the atheistic spectator, observing the young people who have chosen training at the Kaunas Ecclesiastical Seminary, cannot avoid the cropping up of thoughts about the deficiencies, the problems, in atheistic work. But that might be the subject of a new film and, as included in the film "Don't Tell Lies", the scenes telling about the young seminarians read very precisely, without superfluous words, visually proving the untruth of assertions about the absence of freedom of conscience for us.

Operating with concrete facts, the authors of the new film also conclusively disprove the fabrications about supposedly excessive State taxes, and about prohibitions on the publication of church literature and the sale of accessories of worship. Short-spoken and pithy interviews with concerned persons, woven into the fabric of the film, give it a special authenticity. There flashes across the screen, but sticks in the memory, an elderly kolkhoz woman, singing both in a church choir and in independent activity and, for her selfless work performance, decorated with the highest award of the country--the Order of Lenin. No less impressive is a screen recounted incident which took place in Shilale, wherein was planned the undesirable collision of a member of the church (in the person of a young "religious extremist", filmed by photographer Z. Putilovas even during a sermon) and a school. And although this conflict is shown in the film very spottily, it nonetheless gives an idea of the unworthy methods to which church-goers of extremist disposition resort.

The merits of the film, "Don't Tell Lies", are beyond all question, just as its effectiveness will turn out to be beyond question, let us say, in showings to Lithuanian emigrant circles taken in by deliberately misrepresented information.

In conclusion, I would like to say a few kind words about the producer of the film, experienced documentarian V. Imbrasas. This is not the first time he has dealt with topics connected with religion in one way or another, and his films of this kind are always full of deep knowledge, tact, and respect for the feelings of believers. Although in the film, "Dispute", the author was trying again "to comprehend the incomprehensible" and somewhat "lost his way" in the problems themselves, this time V. Imbrasas deals with more local areas of the topic.

12319

CSO: 1800/1489

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN STATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLISHING AKTIV RESPONDS TO CPSU PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jul 83 p 2

[Azerinform news dispatch: "Book Publishing Must Be Improved To Meet the New Requirements"]

[Text] An important role in implementing the party's plans to further intensify work on the ideological and mass-political fronts belongs to publishers, printers and the book trade. The task which they face and which stem from resolutions adopted by the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC, the speech delivered there by General Secretary of the CPSU CC comrade Yu.V.Andropov and the July plenum of the aktiv of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade AzSSR (Goskomizdat AzSSR).

The keynote address was delivered by Goskomizdat chairman N.S.Ibragimov. In the ensuing discussion the following voiced their views: N.M.Novruzov, director, "Azerneshr" publishing house; M. N. Nabiyev, director, printing plant imeni the 26 Baku Commissars; El'chin, secretary of the board, Union of Writers AzSSR; A.Ya.Akhmedova, director, "Giandzhlik" publishing house; A.M.Dadashzadeh, deputy chief editor, Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia; M.M.Ismailov, managing editor, "Yazychy" publishing house; S.T.Nagiyev, director, Nakhichevan publishing house; Sh.M.Alekperova, saleswoman, Baku House of Books.

The resolutions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC, it was pointed out at the meeting, demand that a further improvement be made in the entire field of propaganda, which must be compelling, realistic, closely related to life, easy to understand and accordingly more effective. It is in the light of these demands by the party, demands that have a direct bearing on book publishing and the book trade, that the keynote speech and the deliberations of the meeting analyzed and reviewed the industry's performance as well as the prospects for its development.

In the current period, many speakers noted, definite successes have been attained in the development and improvement of the book-publishing business in Azerbaijan. The thematic range of social and political literature has expanded and the ideological, theoretical, scientific and artistic levels of local publications has been raised to a higher plane. Many books published in the republic well reflect the internal and foreign policies of the Communist party and the Soviet state, or tell of the impressive achievements and the crucial tasks facing the Soviet people and the toilers of Azerbaijan in particular.

Works of fiction, children's books and textbooks now constitute a significantly larger share of all books published in the republic. There has been a marked increase too in the number of books by Soviet authors of other nationalities that are published in Azerbaijani.

The printing industry and the book trade have likewise improved their work. The new decree by the CPAz CC and the Council of Ministers AzSSR opened up new horizons before the book-publishing field, the printing industry and the book trade of the republic. Many of the meeting's speakers remarked that this decree has come to represent a turning point in the evolution of the book business.

However, in evaluating Goskomizdat's performance from the standpoint of the demands posed by the June plenum of the CPSU CC the participants in the meeting laid bare the shortcomings that still exist and pinpointed reserves which should be brought into play for the good of the industry.

There are still a number of drawbacks in the way publishing firms compile their thematic plans in that sometimes these include works on non-topical subjects, without any reader appeal and far removed from the mainstream of life. All too evident is a dearth of popular publications devoted to the basics of revolutionary theory. Long-range planning requires that all publishing plans be built around books on the cardinal problems of mature socialism, books that would broaden the reader's theoretic horizons, enrich him with new ideas and deepen his perception of the most important principles governing the economic, social, political and spiritual progress of the country and the republic. The output of literature on ideological and moral education should be increased, literature that would demonstrate the moral strength of our society and the Soviet way of life.

Publishing firms must broaden their organizing role in the process of drawing up thematic plans, they must strive to rally to their cause a reliable authorial aktiv of highly qualified scientists and specialists. This relates above all to literature on economic problems, particularly agriculture.

An insurmountable barrier must be placed in the path of ideologically and artistically weak literature. Special attention must be given to the observance of plan discipline because not infrequently thematic plans are either not carried out or carried out well after the deadline, a development that results in the loss by some publications of their topicality.

The participants all stressed the need to further increase the issue of books in Russian, especially children's literature, to publish more books, dictionaries and other reference and methodological aids for students of the Russian language. At the same time emphasis was laid on the importance of increasing the number of works by authors from other Soviet republics to be published in Azerbaijani. An upsurge in this genre is called for in the CPAz CC decree "On the state of affairs in the field of translation in the republic and measures to improve them".

The June plenum of the CPSU CC, many speakers noted, formulated the tasks ahead: to bring home to the popular masses the world over the truth about our socialist

society, its advantages, its peaceful policies, and to do so in plain and convincing words. No less important is the capability to unmask the mendacious and seditious propaganda of the imperialists. In this connection the need was stressed to put out counter-propaganda literature, among them publications in foreign languages.

The participants spoke of shortcomings in the publishing firms' practice of book production and of the sometimes low quality of printing in these books.

The meeting was addressed by deputy chairman of Goskomizdat SSR I.P.Korovkin.

The participants approved a Goskomizdat AzSSR plan of basic measures to ensure the implementation of resolutions passed by the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC and of the points made in the speech there by General Secretary of the CPSU CC comrade Yu.V.Andropov.

Taking part in the meeting was secretary of the CPAz CC G.A.Gasanov.

12258

CSO: 1830/390

END